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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF TEACHERS

Bring the Teacher's Role into Full Play in the Educational Revolution

- Some of our experience in carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals

by

Bureau of Education, Changchun Municipality,
Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Comrades of the whole Party must understand that a correct policy toward intellectuals is an important condition for winning the revolution." We must conscientiously carry out the Party's policies of uniting with, educating, and remolding the intellectuals and perseveringly unite with the great majority of teachers, in order to go on winning new victories in the revolution in education.

Correctly Assess the Role Played by Teachers in the Revolution in Education

In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the educational fronts of middle and primary schools of Changchun municipality criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The leading comrades of many schools raised their consciousness of the line struggle. They conscientiously carried out the Party's policy toward the intellectuals and united with the broad masses of teachers, pushing forward the penetrating development of the revolution in education. But because the reactionary ideas which were "Left" in form

but Right in essence and which were disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had not yet been criticized penetratingly and thoroughly in some schools, the Party's policy toward intellectuals was not carried out very well. In these schools, the overwhelming majority of the teachers were re-employed, but they were not placed rationally and used properly in the light of their political and ideological level and professional abilities and the actual conditions, so that their revolutionary enthusiasm was not aroused to the full.

At present, revolution in education has entered deep into the sphere of teaching and learning and it is necessary to bring about a complete change in the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching and to improve the quality of teaching in an all-round manner. For this reason, it is very necessary to carry out further the Party's policy toward intellectuals and to bring the role of teachers into full play. To change the students ideologically, to teach them knowledge of socialist culture and science, to carry out a series of reforms in the sphere of teaching and to implement the Party's policy of education in an all-round manner--all this is done chiefly by the teachers under the Party's leadership. If attention is not paid to arousing their enthusiasm and if their role in the revolution in education is belittled, the penetrating development of the revolution in education will be impeded.

The key to solving this problem lies in further raising the consciousness of the leading cadres in the line struggle, making an overall class and historical analysis of the condition of the force of teachers and overcoming the one-sided viewpoint of giving more consideration to the teachers' negative factors but less consideration to their positive factors. The broad masses of teachers have been poisoned by the old system of education and have ideological problems of one sort or another. But, long educated by the Party, the overwhelming majority of them warmly love the motherland, support socialism, are willing to serve the people and can integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. Particularly after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and are enthusiastic in making a success of the proletarian revolution in education, in which they form an important force. Practice shows that if we only see fully the positive factors of the teachers, trust them politically and give them free rein in work, it will be possible to arouse fully their enthusiasm for socialism and to make them contribute more toward the revolution in education.

Distinguish Between the Right and the Wrong Lines, Pay Attention To the Demarcation Line Between Policies

Some comrades do not see clearly the demarcation line between policies. This is one of the important reasons why further implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals has been impeded and the broad masses of the teachers cannot be brought into full play. For this reason,

we must distinguish between the right and the wrong lines and to pay attention to the demarcation line between policies.

We must draw a demarcation line between bringing the role of old teachers into play and "putting the bourgeois intellectuals in important posts."

Some schools dare not give the old teachers free rein for fear that they may be putting bourgeois intellectuals in important posts. This is undue worry. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates put bourgeois intellectuals in important posts for the purpose of opposing the Party's leadership and the mass line, making intellectuals rule the schools, pushing the revisionist line of education and restoring capitalism. Today, bringing the role of old teachers into play is for the purpose of leading them under the correct line to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, to transform their world outlook consciously, to make a success of the revolution in education and to serve proletarian politics. These two aspects are fundamentally different from each other.

We must distinguish the use of teachers from families of exploiting classes and having ordinary political and historical problems from the "failure to draw a clear demarcation line between classes" and the "putting of bad elements in important posts." Due to historical reasons, teachers who come from families of exploiting classes and who have political and historical problems constitute a certain proportion of the force of teachers who have taken up the profession of teaching for some time. Some schools have worries about the use of these teachers for fear of committing the mistakes of "failing to draw a clear demarcation line between classes" and "putting bad elements in important posts." This also is an expression of failing to draw a clear demarcation line between policies.

One's class origin may have influence on oneself but it is one's political and ideological performance that counts. We should unite with and use these teachers and give them appropriate work so long as they support the Party and socialism. These teachers' political and historical problems must be treated and handled correctly in strict accordance with the Party's policies and by making a distinction between different circumstances.

We must strictly distinguish between the two qualitatively different contradictions. All contradictions among the people including those who have ordinary political and historical problems should be handled with emphasis on education and these people should be united with and used. If a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves is handled as a contradiction among the people, it should be treated in strict accordance with the handling of a contradiction among the people, and these teachers should be supervised, educated and remolded continuously in the course of being used. The "failure to draw a clear demarcation line between classes" or the "putting of bad elements in important posts" is applicable only where organizational work is not conducted in accordance with the Party's class line, one's political and historical problems and actual performance are

neglected, the demarcation line between the enemy and ourselves is blurred, those who should not be used are used and those who should not be put in important posts are put in important posts.

We must draw a demarcation line between the bringing of the role of teachers into play and the advocacy of "teachers as the center."

In some schools, because such a demarcation line had not been drawn, another tendency appeared after the "dignity of teachers" and the "teachers as the center" were criticized, so that the teachers dared not take responsbility boldly and the students did not show enough respect for their teachers. This prevented the teachers from playing their role. The "dignity of teachers" and "teachers as the center" aimed at abandoning Party leadership, advocating the inviolability of the teachers, opposing democracy in teaching and learning, and opposing the students' initiative in study. This old relationship between teachers and students must be eliminated completely.

But opposing the "dignity of teachers" and "teachers as the center" absolutely does not mean diminishing the teachers' role. Instead, new and higher demands should be imposed on the teachers under the Party's leadership and in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. Emphasis should be laid on making the teachers adopt an attitude of equality toward their pupils, learn from those educated by them, serve their pupils enthusiastically and refrain from adopting a simple and rude attitude toward their pupils. The students should also be encouraged to respect their teachers' labor and to accept humbly their teachers' correct instruction. It is inevitable that the teachers may have some shortcomings and may make some mistakes. The students should be taught to put forward well-intentioned suggestions in line with the principle of "unity--criticism--unity" and to help their teachers correct the mistakes.

We must draw a demarcation line between the teachers' problems of world outlook cropping up in the course of teaching and the deliberate release of poison and sabotage of the revolution in education.

Some teachers have been poisoned comparatively deeply by the revisionist line of education. Their bourgeois world outlook will invariably be exposed in the course of the teaching reform, and they will show problems of one sort or another. In handling these problems, we must make concrete analysis and carry out ideological education patiently and carefully, and must not raise the problems freely to the plane of the key link, that is, the line. We should not take the mistakes that resulted from problems of ideological understanding as deliberate release of poison and sabotage of the revolution in education. We must allow the teachers to make mistakes in the course of reform of teaching and also allow them to correct their mistakes. We must lead them to apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in summing up their experience of both the positive and the negative sides in the course of teaching, to change their world outlook consciously and to do their work vigorously.

Strengthen Educating in Ideology and Political Line in the Course of Using the Intellectuals

The Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals is a single entity, of which the uniting with and using of intellectuals and their education and remolding are two inseparable aspects. Uniting with and using them are geared to the revolutionary cause, while their education and remolding are for the purpose of helping them serve better the needs of the revolutionary cause. It is incorrect to neglect the uniting with and the correct using of intellectuals. It is also wrong to think that intellectuals do not need remolding or are unwilling to accept remolding. Over-emphasis on employment after successful remolding or substitution of employment for education is detrimental to the bringing of the role of teachers into play in the revolution in education.

In educating and remolding the intellectuals, we must proceed from the desire of uniting with them. This is not only a problem of method but also a problem of the line. If we do not have the subjective desire for unity, we cannot produce good results in educating and remolding the intellectuals.

The experience acquired by the No. 10 Middle School fully testifies to this point. Some time ago, the leaders of this school paid attention to uniting with the vast majority of the teachers and aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers, thereby producing comparatively good results in the revolution in education. Later, the teachers showed some ideological problems in the course of reform of teaching. Later, the teachers showed some ideological problems in the course of reform of teaching. Thereupon, some leading comrades were worried and, forgetting to proceed from the desire for unity, adopted some crude methods, which dampened the enthusiasm of some teachers. The school leaders promptly summed up this experience and overcame the simple method of work, arousing the teachers' enthusiasm again and making new progress in the revolution in education.

This made us understand that: In educating and remolding the teachers in the course of using them, we must proceed from the desire for unity, put facts on the table, make things clear through reasoning, convince other people by reason and not apply force on other people. When the teachers show ideological setbacks in the course of remolding themselves, we must not be alarmed, must not despise them and moreover not be afraid of troubles but must make analysis and study conscientiously, make clear the causes and work patiently on them. We must correctly handle the relationship between criticism and commendation. We must courageously confirm and commend the teachers' good performances and set up positive models. If the teachers have shortcomings and have made mistakes, we should educate and help them patiently in line with the principle of "learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

The teachers' problems of world outlook show themselves often and in large numbers in the course of teaching. We must closely combine the organization of teachers to go deep into the realities of the three great

revolutionary movements with the practice of reform of teaching, and organize the teachers to study conscientiously and carry out revolutionary mass criticism in the light of the problem of tendencies that crop up in each period of time.

For instance, due to interference by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the teachers of many schools showed a tendency to "grasp politics as safe but to regard vocational work as dangerous" and dared not go deep into teaching. This greatly hindered the all-round implementation of the Party's policy of education. Accordingly, we organized the middle and primary school teachers to hold a class to study the problems about the relationship between politics and vocational work and to criticize the reactionary fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby drawing a rough demarcation line between the strenuous efforts to go deep into vocational work for the revolution and "personal struggle" and "putting vocational work in command." The broad masses of teachers further raised their consciousness of the line struggle and went hard into teaching for the revolution, gradually raising their level of teaching.

Practice shows that we must pay attention to re-educating the teachers politically and making them learn their profession once again and we must adhere to the unity between politics and vocational work in order that we may bring their role into full play in the revolution in education.

* * *

Unite with the Vast Majority of Teachers

by

The Party Branch of No. 19 Middle School, Nanking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1972)

Correctly treat the revolutionary teachers who have been at their posts for some time, and conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals--this is an important problem bearing on the penetrating development of the revolution in education and on the successful prosecution of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in schools.

In early 1970, when our Party branch was set up, this problem showed itself prominently. We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Bring all positive factors into play, unite with everyone that can be united with, and do everything possible to turn negative factors into positive ones so as to serve the great cause of building a socialist society," and applied the viewpoint of dialectical materialism to an analysis of the condition of the force of teachers who had been at their posts for some time.

We came to realize that: How to treat the teachers who have been at their posts for some time is a problem of whether or not we carry out the Party's line and policies and whether or not we want to unite with the vast majority to do a good job of the revolution in education.

Among the teachers who have been at their posts for some time, some came from families of exploiting classes and have been poisoned by the revisionist line in education, but the vast majority of them warmly cherish socialism and are willing to serve the people. Before the great cultural revolution, the vast majority of them had done some work beneficial to the people in varying degrees. Educated during the great cultural revolution, they again raised their political and ideological consciousness to varying degrees. Therefore, we must unite with them and must not be impatient with them and expel them. Meanwhile, we must intensify their education and remolding, so that they may make progress continuously and play their due role in the revolution in education.

In order to unify thinking to a higher degree and to help all raise their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, we made a concrete analysis of an old teacher. This old teacher came of a family of the exploiting classes and at one time committed a serious mistake. Some comrades held that he could no longer be qualified as a teacher. After making an all-round analysis, we were of this opinion: He had committed a serious mistake, but he did not commit a similar mistake again and neither did he persist in his mistake nor refused to correct his mistake after repeated education. Due to his failure to transform his world outlook, he committed a mistake and carried an ideological burden, which was

not antagonistic against our country. He always did his work in a down-to-earth manner and conscientiously, was humble and had some experience in teaching.

We decided to unite with and use him and placed him on the first line of teaching. He studied very hard, worked very vigorously and taught lessons very seriously, and the students had a good opinion of him. We commended his progress and put him in the position of master of a class which was backward. He did ideological work on the students penetratingly and carefully. Within a comparatively short period of time, he changed the backwardness of this class.

This incident made us understand that in carrying out the Party's policy, we must be firm and unswerving and must not be negligent even in handling a problem of an individual. When Chairman Mao's proletarian policy is carried out on an individual teacher, he will generate tremendous influence among the teachers who have been at their posts for some time, and he will apply the immense power of the Party's policies in arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm to the full and in exercising the Party's leadership over the revolution in education.

Two years ago, on the basis of this understanding, we made rational arrangements for the overwhelming majority of the teachers who had been at their posts for some time, appointed some old teachers as leader of a group responsible for a school grade or for the revolution in education and conscientiously helped them remold themselves in the course of their being employed. In this way, their revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative were brought into comparatively full play and our school's revolution in education developed continuously.

* * *

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Handle the Resettlement of Young Intellectuals in Mountainous and Rural Areas in a Practical and Proper Way

by

The CCP Committee of Wu-lan-ch'a-pu League,
Inner Mongolia

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 16, 1972)

After several years of work, we have come to understand in practice that the key to the proper handling of the resettlement of young intellectuals in mountainous and rural areas lies in the attention paid by the Party committee combined with action by the leadership on the matter. For a Party committee of a region to pay proper attention to leadership at the level of the League or hsien Party committee is also a very important link of the effort.

To give attention to leadership, we must first pay attention to understanding and the line, and make the leadership fully understand the importance of the resetltment of young intellectuals in mountainous and rural areas. Understanding of the great significance of the resettlement of young intellectuals in mountains and rural areas is gradually acquired by the leading comrades of various banners and hsien of our League in work practice.

At first, some comrades lacked an adequate understanding of the placement of young intellectuals in mountainous and rural areas as a great socialist revolution. They paid relatively great attention to arrangements for young intellectuals with regard to production and livelihood but were less than energetic in the handling of ideological education. At a time when ideological wavering among young intellectuals was relatively frequent and problems were relatively plentiful, some comrades developed a sentiment of shrinking from difficulties and were unwilling to bother about intellectual youth work.

To counter the situation, we launched a study class in time and called an investigation meeting to cite typical examples, exchange experience and preach a series of important directives from Chairman Mao on young intellectuals who headed for mountainous and rural areas. We joined the leading comrades of banner and hsien Party committees in going deep into the midst of communes and brigades to do re-education work to help the leading comrades of banners and hsien to raise in practice their understanding about young intellectuals being resettled in mountainous and rural areas and their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the leadership of various banners and hsien put youth work as an important item on the agenda of the Party

committee and revolutionary committee to be tackled twice or thrice a year. The Party committees of various banners, hsien and communes had on hand a chief leading cadre in charge of intellectual youth work and also special management organs in charge of day-to-day work. When the leading cadres at various levels went to the countryside, they insisted on visiting the young intellectuals.

The line decides policy, and policy is an embodiment of the line. We constantly join the comrades of banners and hsien in going deep into the midst of lower levels to check the problem of execution of Party policy in handling intellectual youth work. In production and livelihood, we constantly remind the comrades of banners, hsien and communes of the need of making rational arrangements of farm work for the youths, paying attention to protective measures in labor and the thorough implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work for young intellectuals and commune members, and advising economy and late marriage. Young intellectuals' practical problems in production and livelihood are seriously solved.

Concerning some ideological awareness problems existing among young intellectuals, the method of elaborate and patient education is doggedly applied. We popularized the experience of Chayuchung Banner and other areas which launched line education classes to turn the backward into the advanced.

Regarding the problem of treating those educable children, we thoroughly carried out the proletarian policy of "paying attention to one's background but not to it alone, with emphasis on one's political performance" in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching.

To handle the resettlement of young intellectuals to mountainous and rural areas in a practical and proper way, we constantly pay attention to overhauling and rounding out various assignment-to-mountainous-and-rural-area leadership groups and operational organs at various levels. At the end of last year, to counter the situation marked by the unstable thinking of some youths left behind after the implementation of a labor-recruitment program and by a relaxation of re-education work, the Party committee of the League sent a letter to various banner and hsien Party committees with the demand that simultaneously with the summing-up of experience and the proper handling of line education, they overhaul and improve organizations in a practical way and readjust and strengthen the forces of assignment-to-mountainous-and-rural-area offices and that the "three-in-one" leadership groups of communes and brigades call into play their role in a practical way and handle firmly and properly the re-education of young intellectuals as an important task. Concerning those intellectual youth groups resettled in production teams, they must be continuously overhauled in line with the prevailing situation. Newly arrived young intellectuals must generally be placed at old points where the old may lead the new.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directives, "It is imperative to pay proper attention to typical examples" and "One-third of the work above must be first handled properly," we help various banners and hsien pay proper attention to typical examples and sum up experience. We adopt the method

of personally staying at a fixed point and tackling a point and visiting the upper levels, and bring the problems from the upper levels to the point for solution.

In the first half of this year, we again went deep into the midst of eight banners and hsien to make investigations and study and sum up and popularize experience. We found the re-education work of Hsingho hsien well done, and popularized its experience in the whole League. Various banners and hsien learned from Hsingho hsien, as people carried knapsacks and strode into the midst of young intellectuals to work with care. There appeared a new situation of young intellectuals in the whole League heading for mountainous and rural areas.

In the past several years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have laid a firm grip on banner and hsien Party committees, and, through them, aroused the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants (nomads) to give young intellectuals re-education. Now in the whole League 28 young intellectuals have been elected to the leading squads at and above banner and hsien levels and over 300 to commune-and-brigade-level leading squads. More than 4,000 serve as agricultural technicians, agricultural machine operators, teachers, "barefoot doctors," and tutors in Chairman Mao's works. One hundred and fifty-nine have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and over 600 the Young Communist League. Thanks to re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen), the broad masses of young intellectuals are playing an ever more active role in the three major revolutionary campaigns in rural and pastoral areas. The progress made by the young intellectuals in mountainous and rural areas gives us more confidence in the proper handling of this job and more confidence in carrying through this great socialist revolution to the end.

* * *

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Carry Out Line Education and Strengthen Enterprise Management

- Lanchow Oil Refinery scores marked achievements in improving the quality of products. In the whole refinery a new situation of uniting as one toward the same goal of improving the quality of products in a down-to-earth manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, August 14, 1972) On the basis of line education and heightened line-struggle consciousness of the broad masses of workers, Lanchow Oil Refinery has strengthened enterprise management and scored marked achievements in the improvement of product quality. Since the beginning of this year, oil products from this factory have completely measured up to state standards for quality, the up-to-standard percentage up from 99.3 percent last year to 100 percent.

In the past, Lanchow Oil Refinery used to attach relatively great importance to the quality of products. Consumer opinion was favorable. But under the influence of the ultra-"Left" thinking spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some cadres lacked a high consciousness of the line and failed to distinguish between right and wrong. They were afraid that by tackling quality only they might repeat the error of putting "professional matters in command," and by tackling the rules and regulations only, they might repeat the error of "control, strangling and suppression." As a result, it often happened that what should be tackled was given no attention and what should be managed was given no attention. For some time, the quality of products suffered.

Last year, in unfolding penetrating ideological and political line education, the Party committee of the factory led everyone to associate the reality of two-line struggle in the refinery with the penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and elimination of its influence. Cadres at various levels in the whole factory were enabled to raise their consciousness of line struggle and strengthen their consciousness of improving the quality of products for the revolution. The leadership at various levels put quality in the first place. In formulating and arranging production plans, a consistent practice was made of arousing the masses to discuss product quality targets and measures. In arranging for production assignments, quality demands were made clear to the masses. In inspecting the condition of execution of plans, a check was made of the quality of products and the existing problems. In a summing-up, experience about the improvement of product quality was summed up. When problems about quality cropped up, a penetrating investigation and study was made to achieve a serious solution. Thus in the whole factory a new situation appeared the same will was shared up

and down and all worked toward the same goal of improving the quality of products in a down-to-earth manner.

In carrying out line education, the Party committee of Lanchow Oil Refinery organizes workers to study conscientiously the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's series of teachings including "It is imperative to resolutely overcome the state of defiance against discipline or anarchic state existing in many areas." Ultra-"Left" thinking is criticized. Meanwhile, the political and economic significance of improvement of the quality of petroleum products is driven home. The broad masses of workers were enabled to strengthen the revolutionary sense of responsibility and consciousness of strict implementation of various regulations and systems. On this basis, four product-quality-guaranteed demands or measures are worked out.

(1) Production must be carried out according to state-specified standards and, at the same time, stress laid on meeting the demands of the user units. For the 35,000-volt electric cable oil produced by this refinery, not "an old chemical experiment" was originally specified in the target. But as data from this experiment were highly beneficial to electric cable production, the refinery, regardless of difficulties, persisted in specifying it as an important quality requirement for the refinery and exercised strict control, thus satisfying consumers' needs and assuring the fundamental role of electric cable oil.

(2) Simultaneously with a strict watch over the final approval of oil products leaving the factory, attention was paid to improving the up-to-standard percentage of semi-finished products. Quality incidents were eliminated before products went out of the factory. The factory doggedly adhered to the system of working out statistics every day, preparing reports every week, and summing things up for the month, so that the up-to-standard percentage of semi-finished products reached an average of around 90 percent. The quality of oil products leaving the factory was assured of being put on a reliable basis.

(3) Production was carried out according to strict technological programs to assure the built-in quality of oil products.

(4) Below-standard products were doggedly kept from getting out of the factory. If such products were found out of the factory, they would immediately be recalled and the causes seriously checked. The aim of "guaranteed return, guaranteed change and guaranteed compensation" was achieved. In January this year, due to the erroneous opening of the "gate," a lot of below-standard gasoline base oil (汽油基础油) strayed into finished product cans. Though it could pass after a proper mix yet the refinery resolutely did nothing of the sort. A timely quality-incident on-the-spot meeting was called to seriously sum up experience and the lesson learned. The leadership and the masses received profound education therefrom.

The Party committee of Lanchow Oil Refinery led the masses to criticize the "theory of the masses being backward," the idea of "the spontaniety of the masses" and other revisionist fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everyone had a correct idea of mass management and specialized management complementing and rounding out one another. To combine the two better, they laid emphasis on the following two aspects:

(1) To build a mass quality management network. After mass discussion and selection and approval by the leadership, various shifts and groups of the whole factory generally established quality inspection groups with old workers as the mainstay. Their duties: to be responsible for the thorough implementation of the production technology and quality targets of the unit concerned; to check the quality of products and semi-finished products and organize the masses to analyze the causes of a change in quality; to commend good men and good deeds involving attention to quality and criticize erroneous ideas and styles concerning neglect of quality. These shift and group quality inspection personnel not free from production combined a high revolutionary sense of responsibility with a rich store of practical experience. Those problems involving quality were ascertained fully, checked seriously, and solved in time. Every one of the processes from the arrival of crude oil at the factory to transportation of finished products out of the factory involved their "door-keeping." Play was given to their important role in assuring the quality of products.

(2) To reinforce and strengthen specialized quality inspection organs. Through ideological and political line education, many specialized inspection personnel have undergone a tremendous change in their spiritual outlook and work style. Under the Party's leadership, they penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and solve in time the problems existing in product quality. They were hailed by the masses as "good advisers" in quality management. For a time, a kind of lubricant oil produced by this factory showed a deterioration in quality. The specialized quality inspection personnel did not simply "hold up" the shipment but energetically joined the technical and scientific research departments in finding the causes, making experiments and cracking the hard nut. Later, a new kind of lubricant oil was trial-manufactured according to a new production program. Not only was the quality problem solved but also a further increase in output was achieved.

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"SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT" IN PRODUCTION

Importance Must Be Attached to Scientific Experiment

by

Lu K'o (魯科)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1972)

Following the continued deepening of education in ideology and political line, the glorious thinking of Chairman Mao on the three great revolutionary movements has penetrated deeper into the hearts of the people. With class struggle as the key link, the importance of carrying out scientific experiment well is being understood by more and more people. There is a rapid development of science and technology, and standards have continued to rise. It is so in the whole country, and it is so in Shantung Province.

However, while fully recognizing the excellent situation on the scientific front, we must also see at the same time that the pernicious influence of the counter-revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the scientific sphere has still not been completely eradicated. After such fallacies as "technique first" and "putting business in command" were criticized and repudiated, there has again appeared the thought of slighting science and technology and casting scientific experiment aside. This kind of thought is extremely dangerous, and must also be criticized and repudiated.

Some of the people said, "Farming depends on the soil, but harvesting depends on heaven," "For thousands of years since the beginning of time, farming has been getting along without science," and "So long as the target of production could be fulfilled everything would be all right. To carry out innovations is to look for trouble." This is the conservative mentality of following routine work and contentment with one's lot. Epistemologically speaking, it is a metaphysical viewpoint of inertia, and a reflection of the world outlook of the unambitious, good for nothing lazybone and coward.

Without carrying out scientific experiment could production be carried out just the same? We hold that it could be done, but the question is, just what is meant by "the same" and what is the standard of production to be carried out? Would it be "just" "the same" as backward, or would it be "just" "the same" as advanced. Chairman Mao long ago made the call, "We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period." To realize this great goal, it is imperative to grasp revolution vigorously, stimulate production actively and develop science and technology in depth.

Speaking in the sense of productive construction, we must keep on raising labor efficiency, increase output volume and product variety, and

improve product quality, and that could never be done without carrying out scientific experiment and adopting advanced techniques. Industrial production developed from primitive manual operation to steam technology leading to the industrial revolution. From semi-mechanization and mechanization it has developed to automation and the continuous process, and all along it has never at any stage been separated from scientific experiment. Supposing we were to do everything according to the idea that "production could get along just the same without carrying out scientific experiment," would not the world today remain stagnant at the "most primitive" stage? How could we talk then of progress and development?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." In his struggle against nature, man constantly wants to know nature and transform nature. The development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom and the use of nature for the benefit of mankind could only be brought about through scientific experiment.

The leading comrades of Wulien hsien in Shantung have had a profound experience in that direction. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, they grasped production merely for the sake of production, their technique of farming was restricted by old customs and methods, and the per-mow yield of grain remained stagnant for a long time at the three to four hundred catties level. After the great cultural revolution, while closely grasping class struggle and production struggle, they went deeply among the people, mobilized them to practice scientific farming, actively adopted such advanced techniques and measures as the use of fine seed strains, interplanting, and agricultural bacteria, and after a year of effort, enabled the per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien to top the guideline of the "Program." The masses reflected, "Scientific experiment, the more it is practiced the sweeter the result. The mind is emancipated and grain production increases."

Facts prove that "natural science is one of man's weapons in his fight for freedom." In order to attain freedom in the struggle against nature, scientific experiment must be carried out. From practice, many of the comrades have deeply realized that without scientific experiment production increase would be difficult, but once scientific experiment is grasped, the initiative could be seized. In the movement for scientific experiment, we could only play the part of revolutionary vanguards who are not afraid to think and act, but must never play the part of "women with bound feet" with their mincing gait. We could only play the part of promoters, and definitely not those dragging their feet.

Still, there are those who felt: "The work of production is so heavy, and the situation in manpower and resources is tense, where can we find the strength to carry out experiments?" That is a confused kind of thinking. It has its root in a one-sided method of thinking, looking at

the problem in a detached and static way, and understanding nothing about the dialectical relations between production and technique.

Scientific experiment and production struggle are a dialectical unity; they depend on and complement each other. Grasping not only production but also experiment, a production unit could quite possibly encounter some contradictions in the way of manpower, material and time. The problem lies in how we are to recognize them and make arrangements so as to obtain unity from the contradictions and attain freedom from necessity. If scientific experiment is not carried out, production could never go up, then that would be the greatest contradiction. Carry out scientific experiment by all means, even though some links of production might be temporarily affected. However, the effect suffered today is for the sake of not being affected tomorrow and for the opening of a new road for the development of production.

Science comes from production and has its origin in practice. It in turn stimulates and improves production. The need of production development produces scientific technique, and the development of scientific technique leads to production reform. The further development of production again imposes new demands on scientific technique and impels the continued advance of scientific technique. Thus an endless cycle is formed stimulating the continuous development of production and science. This is the dialectical relationship and law of development governing the two. In a sense, scientific technique is productivity, and if scientific technique is not carried out well, there could be no means of increasing productivity.

Illustrations of scientific experiment stimulating production development can be observed everywhere. In 1971, the task of production of the Tsinan Machine Tool Plant No. 2 increased 59 percent over the previous year, and there was a shortage of manpower, material and equipment. The Party committee of the plant, by means of carrying out a line education, boldly mobilized the masses to carry out scientific experiment and technical innovation in a big way, which not only guaranteed the fulfilling of production work, but also enabled production output to increase by 60 percent over 1970. Total production value for the whole year showed an increase of 55 percent over 1970 and it also trial-manufactured 17 type of new products.

Tsingtao Dye-Stuff Plant, taking Tach'ing as example, carried out in-depth mass scientific experiment, smashed foreign restrictions for the production of neutral dye, and enabled the process of production to be reduced from the former 42 sequences to only 15 sequences. It eliminated links and materials some of the people believed indispensable, made the use of 148 sets of equipment of various types unnecessary, reduced the number of personnel by more than ten and increased productivity four times. It saved more than 26 tons of raw material a year and lowered production cost by 30 percent.

Does that not convincingly explain whether the carrying out of scientific experiment affects production or stimulates production? It is exactly as many of the worker comrades had said, "The carrying out of scientific

experiment does not waste time or affect production, but gains time and stimulates production" and "Technical innovations bring out new ideas, create new methods and make new contributions."

There are also those who said, "The carrying out of scientific experiment is like a distant body of water for it could not quench a pressing thirst." They lacked confidence in carrying out scientific experiment, and were afraid of delaying work, wasting money, failing to make good and getting the blame.

Materialist dialectics informs us that proximity and distance, "nearby body of water" and "distant body of water" are a unity of opposites. To make revolution and carry out construction, it is not only necessary to see the present, but also to bear in mind the future. We should not myopically see only the tip of our nose, and plan only for the present without considering the future.

To carry out scientific experiment requires time, consumes effort and runs the gamut of setbacks and failures. This applies to the carrying out of other work as well. This is an objective law governing the development of things. Where could there be things that could be had for the asking or could be obtained without any effort? A journey of a thousand li requires the taking of the first step. Hoping to "accomplish everything at a single try" is a kind of impractical fantasy. As long as we are good at summing up the lesson of experience from setbacks and failures, we could with "a fall into the pit, have gain in wit" and create conditions for achieving success.

Marx said, "There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summit." Scientific experiment is a program of work for seeking natural laws, and the price of arduous labor must be paid. Hoping to achieve success without the slightest effort simply could not be done. However, by means of scientific experiment once the law of the internal matter is exposed and a new method is obtained through study, then production will take a new flying leap forward, and half the battle will be won.

The transformation of the physiognomy of production of the ceramic industry in Tzupo municipality is a very convincing piece of material. This industry has a history of more than 1,000 years in Tzupo. In the past production had all along been in a backward state "with the millstone pulled by oxen, the shaping done by hands, the firing done in small round kilns, and production was limited only to plates and bowls for local use." After the liberation, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers by means of maintaining unslackened scientific experiment, enabled ceramic industry, from the processing of raw material, to shaping, drying and firing, to realize mechanization basically, and the continuous process has brought about a new change in the physiognomy of production. From the production of ceramics for daily use only, it has developed the ability to produce more than 20 items of new products and materials including piezo-electric ceramics, microlite crystal, and hard jade-like products.

What a great transformation that is. Just think, if they had also felt that carrying out scientific experiment could not solve their pressing need of the moment, had become hesitant and refused the work, how could they bring about such a transformation in the physiognomy of ceramic production today?

Facts have informed us that it is not that the "distant body of water" could not quench "pressing thirst." Most importantly it depends on whether we have the zeal to fetch the water. If we go and fetch it, it would be near. If we do not make the effort to fetch it, it would be distant. On the circuitous route of scientific research, we must be valiant fighters who are not afraid of the "Himalayas," and must not be like "Yeh Kung" who though loving the dragon was also afraid of it. We must be hard working "water bearers" and must not be lazybones who simply "wait for water." Some of the people have put it aptly, "Learning, creating and working, and the distant body of water will become a nearby body of water. Sitting, waiting and wanting, and the nearby body of water will become a distant body of water." This saying makes good sense, and merits our reflection.

In the final analysis, we must grasp the three great revolutionary movements in a conscious and all-round manner, and with proletarian politics in command, make the effort in carrying out scientific experiment well, speed up the development of scientific technique, and march bravely ahead for the sake of realizing the great strategic goal: "'People' will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future," as advanced by Chairman Mao.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Comradeship

-- Stories of Chinese Armymen-Civilian Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

following are a few stories of the deep comradeship between the chinese people's liberation army and the people:

grain for p.l.a. men

a week-long snowstorm, the heaviest in many years, blocked all paths to the p.l.a. outpost on a mountain top 1,800 metres above sea level.

halfway down the slope is a village inhabited by miao people. eighty-year-old huang pin-chang stood looking toward the mountain top, deeply worried. he called his grandson, a militiaman, and told him: "our armymen should have come for supplies some time ago. we must find a way to get the grain up to them." the grandson went to harness horses, and the whole village offered to help.

when the villagers were ready to set out, another group arrived from further downhill. it had been sent by the commune revolutionary committee. together they started uphill. the snow was knee-deep and every step difficult. they had to clear a path through the snow and fallen trees.

the men at the outpost had already run short of grain, their staple food. but they went on working as usual. the outpost was preparing to send some people downhill for grain when the caravan arrived. tears filled the eyes of the p.l.a. fighters as they rushed to meet the commune members who were chilled to the bone and covered with mud and snow.

night in open

late one summer night, a p.l.a. engineering company arrived in changchiakou city, hopei province, during a cross-country training trip. the fighters were near a saw mill when they received the order to "halt for the night".

at a cadres' meeting, one comrade suggested that since the company was in a city it should rest in some houses. the company commander said that if they went to the saw mill, the workers would get up to help them. so he said it would be better to bivouac in the street. everybody agreed.

explaining the decision to the fighters, the company commander told them how p.l.a. troops, during the war of liberation, entered shanghai and slept on the pavements in order not to bother the people. the fighters all supported the decision.

the next morning, the workers saw the soldiers sleeping in the open and were moved. they said: "the p.l.a. men are truly the best sons of the people."

missing child returned

one evening, a p.l.a. platoon leader heard a child crying. it was a five-year-old girl who said she lived in chaochuang village but was lost.

chaochuang was several miles away and on the other side of a river. the platoon leader decided to take the child home although he was tired after a day's work.

he brought the child to the ferry ship and found that the boat was moored for the night. the child was exhausted. so he carried her piggy-back and walked along the river to find a crossing. it was at three in the morning when they reached chaochuang village and called at every home only to find no one knew the child. an old man said she might have come from hsiaochaochuang several miles to the west. the platoon leader then headed for that village.

the child's mother and grandmother were frantic with worry. a few days earlier, when the production team began harvesting wheat, the child had been sent to her grandmother's home. but she missed her mother and started going back alone. she got lost after a while. finding the child missing, the grandmother hunted for her here and there and finally went to see if she had made her way back home.

suddenly, the platoon leader arrived with the child sleeping soundly on his back. the family was overcome with relief and could hardly find words of thanks.

hugging the child, the grandmother recalled the death of her eldest son. it was the summer of 1948. after begging in a village, she and her children were fording a river on their way back. all of a sudden, a swift current engulfed the child, then nine years old.

the contrast increased their love for the new society and for the people's liberation army. they said: "our armymen are loyal to chairman mao's teachings. they are truly the kith and kin of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Team in Central China

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 17, 1972)

staff members of the general hospital of the chinese people's liberation army have toured 700 production brigades in over 80 communes in 13 counties of mountainous western honan province to bring medical service to the peasants' homes during the past year.

they have done this in line with chairman mao's teaching:

"in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they have also helped communes and production brigades train 8,200 barefoot doctors and develop cooperative medical service. with the local people they collected 62.5 tons of medicinal herbs and set up 83 dispensaries.

they organized a special group to deal with bronchitis, which is a common chronic disease among elderly people in the area. they make home visits to those incapacitated by the ailment. they have chosen a dozen most effective folk prescriptions from the 370 they collected. some common herbs in the area have been found useful in warding off attacks of bronchitis.

even continuous heavy rain that caused a rapid rise in the level of a stream did not deter the medical workers from making a home visit to an elderly peasant woman suffering bronchitis. they arrived at her home atop a mountain late at night, having already treated 40 cases of the complaint during the day.

one of the team's outstanding surgical feats was removal of a 16-kilogramme tumour of the uterine muscle in a 17-hour operation. the patient needed massive blood transfusions which were provided by members of the p.l.a. medical group and local peasants in the course of the operation. big blood vessels webbed the tumour which adhered to the abdominal wall and internal organs. a hospital operation eight years earlier when the growth was much smaller had been halted because of excessive bleeding in trying to deal with the adhesions. the second operation by the p.l.a. group was successful and the patient made an uneventful rapid recovery, thanks to careful nursing.

on another occasion, the medical group dealt with toxic pneumonia of an infant under one year old. by the time the team was called, the infant was unconscious and in convulsions. secretion blocking the respiratory tract could cause death by suffocation at any moment. a physician immediately began mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and removed the obstruction. the critical condition was brought under control in twelve hours of intensive care. the infant recovered fully in eleven days. the local poor and lower-middle peasants said gratefully: "p.l.a. men's hearts are linked with ours."

NATIONAL MINORITY

Mongolian People in China Hold Traditional Fairs to Celebrate Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

joyous "nadams" have been held recently in grasslands inhabited by mongolian nationality in china to celebrate good harvests.

this traditional fair has been held annually since the 13th century. literally meaning "recreation and sports" in mongolian, the "nadam" in the old society provided relaxation only for a handful of aristocrats and herdowners.

these blood suckers seized the opportunity to extort exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies from the herdsmen.

"nadam" became a happy festival after liberation for the mongolian working people to celebrate their achievements.

by holding contests in horse racing, archery, wrestling and other sport events and giving theatrical performances, it is a brisk market for the herdsmen to buy and sell things.

this year's fair on ulan chap grassland attracted a record number of mongolian and hui, han and tahur people. new bus routes were opened for the conveniences of those who wanted to attend. yurts and tents were pitched everywhere, and han people volunteered to accommodate their class brothers of other nationalities in their houses. the abundant goods and rich recreational and sports activities demonstrated the vigorous growth of economy and culture in the area. they mirror the victory of the party's policy toward minority nationalities. last year, the total number of livestock in szutzuwang banner in the grassland was six times the pre-liberation figure. a great variety of animal products and livestock of fine breeds were traded at the fair. the herdsmen also sold antlers and medicinal herbs to the state in exchange for manufactured consumer goods.

the number of people attending the fair on the khorcin grassland was double that of any previous year. apart from articles of daily use, retail shops and stalls were well stocked with favourite goods of the mongolians, such as boots, saddles and embroidered laces. the volume of sales was at an all-time high. many herdsmen bought sewing machines, wrist-watches and radios. livestock-breeding communes bought grass reapers, rakes and other machines to step up mechanization.

after attending the fair, elderly mongolian herdsman atiya from szutzuwang banner said: "in the past, we were bitterly exploited by the herdowners and profiteering merchants at the fair. a sheep would fetch only a box of matches in exchange. but now, the 'nadam' is a fair trading place and has all conveniences for the herdsmen. this is really a 'nadam' of our own exclamation"

SUPPLY AND MARKETING

North China Supply and Marketing Co-Op Supports Agriculture

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 16, 1972)

a rural supply and marketing cooperative in north china's shansi province serves local peasants and supports farm production in line with chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

the yiching township co-op has five shops and an inn, a restaurant, a purchasing centre and a hemp processing workshop.

influenced by the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and

other political swindlers, the co-op did not take support to agriculture as a must before the great proletarian cultural revolution. through mass criticism during the cultural revolution, they came to realize what the co-op should do as a socialist commercial enterprise. they came to this conclusion: socialist commerce is inseparable from agriculture, the foundation of the national economy. purchase and marketing can be brisk only when agriculture is expanded.

the co-op has improved its work. no matter what the weather, the staff members send goods to production brigades and teams and purchase products from them. they make investigations to know beforehand what production needs. last summer, they sent insecticide in good time to the yiching commune whose peas was being threatened by pests. they brought in a large amount of chemical fertilizer and insecticide and many farm implements before the start of spring ploughing this year to help the brigades achieve even better harvests.

the staff members consciously serve as a link between industry and agriculture and between production and consumption, by helping promote agriculture and side-line occupations. they do not limit their job to purchasing local products. they join the peasants in planting medicinal herbs, running brick kilns and tapping local resources. on one of their purchasing trips in spring last year, they found that a number of brigades badly needed crates and some small farm tools while the hengshanshih brigade had timber. so they helped the hengshanshih brigade organize three groups to produce crates and farm tools which were sold for 10,000 yuan. with part of the money the brigade bought extra chemical fertilizer, farm tools and draught animals.

the staff members also learned carpentry work, iron tool repairs and other skills and thus enlarged their mobile service.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM

State Experimental Farm Station Helps Raise Production in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 16, 1972)

an experimental farm station in the tibet autonomous region has developed wheat and tibetan barley strains that showed a potential ten per cent increase in yield.

farm output was poor before liberation. the people's government in 1953 set up the experimental station to help the tibetan people raise output. the station is in a river valley 3,800 metres above sea level near shigatse, the region's second biggest city.

the four strains of wheat promise more and fuller grains and are more resistant to cold and frost, major handicaps on the plateau. the three new barley strains grow well in poor soil.

the station also conducted scientific experiments in growing vegetables and industrial crops and animal husbandry. the shigatse region for the first time grew sugar-beets, tobacco, maize and apples. it now produces over 30 kinds of vegetables as against eight before liberation. the station evolved a new strain of chinese cabbage which gives a high yield and is tasty. it adapts well to some cold areas in kansu, chinghai and sinkiang, as well as the shigatse region.

pigs never grew to a big size in tibet. through crossbreeding, the station developed a fine, fast-growing breed suited to the climate. the station also produced a new breed of hens that lays more and better eggs.

during the busy autumn harvest period, scientific personnel and workers of the station go to the fields to select good ears of barley and wheat. in this way, they have developed many fine strains. it also set up five experimental centres in the counties so that their scientific experiments are directly related to production.

the experimental station sent agro-technicians to study the farming experience of the tibetan peasants. they helped sum up methods of soil improvement, deep ploughing, drill seeding, rational crop rotation, weeding and pest control.

with a staff of only a dozen people at the time of its founding, the station now has over 70 workers and agricultural scientists and technicians of tibetan and han nationalities. it runs classes to train agro-technicians for rural people's communes, production brigades and their mass scientific experimental groups. since 1963, the station has supplied 175 tons of good strains of barley and wheat seed to farming areas in tibet. during the great proletarian cultural revolution that started in 1966, it has selected and bred a dozen varieties of vegetables and sent many tons of vegetable seed to other parts of the autonomous region.

WHEAT HARVEST

Good Spring Wheat Harvest in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

kirin, heilungkiang, inner mongolia and ningsia in northern china report fairly good spring wheat harvests after overcoming natural disasters.

heilungkiang province added 100,000 hectares to spring wheat this year.

these provinces and autonomous regions were menaced by natural troubles. some parts of the inner mongolian autonomous region suffered serious windstorms, frost, pests and hailstorms. the party organizations and revolutionary committees organized cadres to make investigations at grassroots levels and sum up the experience of the people to guide the struggle. water

control projects enlarged the irrigated acreage by 26,000 hectares and added 55,000 hectares of farmland which give high and stable yield despite excessive rains or dry spells.

western kirin province was hit by serious drought in summer. the local party organizations and revolutionary committees organized the masses to irrigate the wheat fields with underground water, thus ensuring normal growth of the spring wheat. most areas reaped better spring wheat harvests than last year.

SPORT

China's 1972 National Junior Swimming Contest Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

china's 1972 national junior swimming contest came to a close recently. competitions were held at two separate venues -- tientsin in north china and tungkuan county in kwangtung province.

more than 800 swimmers competed. their average age was 14, the youngest were nine. they were secondary and primary school pupils from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and tungkuan county -- the homeland of chinese swimming. they were of a dozen nationalities, including han, manchu, mongolian, hui, uighur, kazakh, tai, korean, pai, chuang, miao, shui and puyi.

the competitors learned from one another and made common progress during the contest, and showed good results. members of the kwangtung team improved four junior national records.

nine-year-old li chung-yi, a second grade pupil from a primary school in hofei, anhwei province, was taught swimming by his parents when he was four. he attended a training session in anhwei province last april and improved his swimming. as the youngest competitor in the field, he finished fifth in the 100 metres backstroke event in b class at the tientsin regional competition.

tilihumai, a young uighur girl from sinkiang, trained diligently and made fast progress during the contest. her parents told her that poor people of uighur nationality were oppressed and exploited in the old society and lived like beasts of burden. they never knew what swimming was like. "thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, you are going to participate in a national contest. you must modestly learn from others and improve your results," they said to her upon her departure.

competition was held in two different age groups. events included freestyle swimming over 100, 200 and 400 metres, breaststroke, backstroke and butterfly stroke swimming, individual medley and team relays.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Holds Reception for Albanian Sports Teams

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 17, 1972)

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to albania hsia hsiu-feng held a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the albanian national track and field team led by minella kapo and the albanian swimming team led by bahri axhemi, which had just returned from a friendly visit in china.

present at the reception were veiz lelo, chairman, and dervish lisi, vice-chairman, of the albanian commission of physical culture and sports; shprese fuga, vice-director of the first department of the albanian foreign ministry; and sterjo spase, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association.

at the reception, comrade hsia hsiu-feng and comrade veiz lelo proposed toasts to the development and consolidation of the friendship between the two countries and to the good health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Friendly Personage Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

zoulim, professor of algiers university, left here yesterday to visit shanghai before going home.

professor zoulim arrived in china on july 15 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. since then the professor has visited factories, rural people's communes and schools in peking, shenyang, anshan, talien and tachai.

yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, had met and feted the professor in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade Union Leader Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

george crawford, general secretary of the plumbers and gasfitters employees' union of australia, left here by air yesterday to tour southern parts of china before going home.

he was seen off at the airport by ou tang-liang, a leading member of a section concerned of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Visits Tsingtao Orchard

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Aug. 16, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests today visited an orchard of the tanshan production brigade in laoshan county on the outskirts of tsingtao, and were warmly welcomed by brigade members. they were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units.

a leading member of the production brigade told the guests about production at the orchard and entertained them with apples and grapes. at the end of the visit, brigade members presented apples to the guests. the samdech thanked them and encouraged them to make still greater achievements in production.

accompanying the guests were also chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua; ma chung-chuan, chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee; and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

the municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today to warmly welcome samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests.

Samdech Sihanouk Gives Banquet for Leading Members of Shantung Provincial and Tsingtao Municipal Revolutionary Committees

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Aug. 17, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk gave a banquet at the guesthouse here at noon today in honour of leading members of the shantung provincial and tsingtao municipal revolutionary committees.

attending were yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units; chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua; and ma chung-chuan, chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee, and his wife chi lin.

present were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

also present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Continue Talks with Cameroon Foreign Minister Vincent Efon

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon continued talks with vincent efon, leader of the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon and foreign minister. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the cameroon side were members of the government delegation jacques-roger booh, director of the asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; amadou bello, programme director of the ministry of planning and land management; vessah njoya, director of commerce of the ministry of industrial and commercial development; and a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, cheng fei, chao hsing-chih, chu chien-pai, chu hsien-sung and lo hsu.

Cameroon Government Delegation Visits Places in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

vincent efon, foreign minister of the united republic of cameroon, and the cameroon government delegation he is leading have visited a factory, a rural people's commune and other places of interest in and around peking in the past few days. they received a warm welcome from workers and commune members.

foreign minister vincent efon and the other distinguished cameroon guests visited the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking on august 14. they were accompanied by chiang hsueh-pin, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry. they inspected the commune's farm machinery repair and assembly plant, dairy farm and orchard, and a clinic attached to one of its production brigades. smiling crowds applauded the guests wherever they went.

the distinguished guests from cameroon visited the peking leather goods factory today in the company of hsiang chien, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they were greeted by workers who beat drums and cymbals and waved flowers to express the chinese people's friendship for the cameroon people. leading members of the factory revolutionary committee showed the guests round the factory.

the distinguished guests also toured the great wall and the ming tombs.

Cameroon Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

vincent efon, foreign minister of the united republic of cameroon, gave a banquet here at noon today.

present were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, chu chien-pai, kao chien-chung and chu hsien-sung; and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

also present were abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

also present were all the members of the cameroon government delegation, and diplomatic officials of the cameroon embassy in peking.

at the banquet alive with warm expressions of friendship, minister vincent efon and minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples of cameroon and china.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 15, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air tonight for a friendly visit at the invitation of j.l. pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were minister pepin; t.m. burns, acting deputy minister for external services of the department of industry, trade and commerce; a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the department of external affairs; and officials of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

present also were diplomatic envoys of chile, sri lanka and tanzania to canada, chinese ambassador yao kuang, other officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of overseas chinese.

minister pepin gave a cocktail party at the government guest house tonight in honour of the chinese delegation. present were canadian minister of justice otto lang, senator w.c. mcnamara, acting deputy minister t.m. burns, director general a.j. andrew and other government officials.

chinese ambassador yao kuang and commercial counsellor fang yin of the chinese embassy were among the guests.

the cocktail party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and his party arrived here from kwangchow by special plane this evening on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

members of mitchell sharp's party include paul st. pierre, parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs; bruce howard, parliamentary secretary to the minister of industry, trade and commerce; a.e. ritchie, under-secretary of state for external affairs; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and mrs. grandy; r.j. head, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and mrs. head; r.v. gorham, director of the press office of the department of external affairs; and d. molgat, director of the east asia division of the department of external affairs.

peking airport today flew the national flags of canada and china.

welcoming the distinguished canadian guests at the airport were chi peng-fei, minister, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned, including li chuan, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, wang lei, peng hua, han hsu, wu fan-wu, sun so-chang and ma chia-chun.

arriving in peking on the same plane were chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group, and others, who had made a special trip to kwangchow to greet mitchell sharp and his party.

also present at the airport were mrs. collins and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy here, and canadian friends in peking.

on their departure from kwangchow, the canadian guests were seen off at the airport by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, this morning held talks with mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the canadian side were: canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins; paul st. pierre, parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs; bruce howard, parliamentary secretary to the minister of industry, trade and commerce; a.e. ritchie, under-secretary of state for external affairs; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce; r.j. head, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce; m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking; r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the embassy; r.v. gorham, director of the press office of the department of external affairs; d. molgat, director of the east asia division of the department of external affairs; l. macneil, chief of the china task force of the department of industry, trade and commerce; jon church, executive assistant to the secretary of state for external affairs; and other personnel w.g. saywell, j.l. paynter, r.f. andrigo and g. lapointe.

on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; peng hua, director of the information department, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, of the foreign ministry; and leading members and staff members of departments hsiao teh, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, tao ta-chao, chien ta-yung, lu tsung-min, wang li, hsu erh-wei, chao chi-hua and lien cheng-pao.

Canadian National Men's and Women's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation led by j.j. hunnius, chairman of the international committee of the sports federation of canada, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at invitation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including li meng-hua, chou chih-jung, chien ta-yung, lin chen and tung chao, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

also present was r.f. andrigo, second secretary of the canadian embassy in peking.

Canadian Plastic-Ice Figure Skating Performance Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

an eleven-member plastic-ice figure skating performance group from canada led by clifford collier arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

the group was warmly welcomed at the airport by tung nien-li, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, and leading members of other organizations concerned lin chen, chou cheng, kung ke-fei and hsin cheng, and chinese figure skating coaches and skaters.

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Iraqi Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

mawloud k. abid, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were counsellor aref m. ali karim and the other diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy here.

also present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Baghdad International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

kao yi, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 international fair in baghdad, left here for iraq by plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments of the china council for the promotion of international trade, including wang ke-chung and cheng hung-yeh. officials of the iraqi embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Zentaro Kosaka Fetes Sun Ping-hua and Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 15, 1972)

zentaro kosaka, chairman of the council for normalisation of japan-china relations of the liberal democratic party of japan, this evening gave a dinner here in honour of sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

present at the dinner were tomisaburo hashimoto, secretary general of the liberal democratic party; zenko suzuki, chairman of the executive council of the party; yoshio sakurauchi, chairman of the policy affairs council of the party; noboru takeshita, deputy secretary general of the party; hajime fukuda, home affairs minister; masumi ezaki, vice-chairman, and hyosuke kujiraoka, secretary general, of the council for normalisation of japan-china relations of the liberal democratic party; and tokusaburo kosaka, member of the lower house.

the guests and hosts have friendly conversation at the dinner.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Gives Grand Farewell Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 15, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave a grand farewell reception at the new otani hotel here yesterday in honour of japanese friends of various circles after concluding its performance tour in japan.

present at the reception were kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, tomoo hirooka, director of "asahi shimbun", and over 2,400 japanese friends from various parts of the country.

present were takeo miki, state minister of the japanese government, and mrs. miki, yasuhiro nakasone, international trade and industry minister, and kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors. foreign minister masayoshi ohira absent on a visit asked his subordinate to greet the reception by phone.

present were tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party, yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party, aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, and hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

tetsu katayama, former prime minister of japan, was present.

present also were itoko takasaki, yoshi hiratsuka, haruko kobori, susumu matsumura, and tanichi ishibashi.

present were also diet members yoshimi furui, hyosuke kujiraoka, tokuma utsunomiya, kozo sasaki, tadashi yaoita, seiichi katsumata, susumu kobayashi, yusaku yayama, yoshiaki masaki, naohiko okubo, kazuo fushiki, ichiro watanabe, hirobumi daimatsu, minoru yoshida, isamu imazumi and others.

japanese economic circles present at the reception were shigeo nagano, hiroki imasato, suemaki wakasugi, ataru kobayashi, kazutsura kawase, yoshihiro inayama, den kawakatsu, heigo fujii, tatsuo murano, seiichi yamashita, kun hiko sasaki, tatsuzo mizukami, hisashi tsuda, hiroshi hiyama, hideo shinojima, takao nagata, shizuma matsuo, shizuo asada, tokuji wakasa, and others.

present also were seimin miyazaki, kaneita okazaki, bon shiraishi, kenichi hasegawa, chojuro kawarazaki, kiyoshi inoue, torao miyakawa, norio shirato, yutaka tsuji, natsuko fujikawa, mieko takamine, ganbi yamamoto, mikiko matsuyama, hajime miyoshi, sadao furuya, shichiro hozumi, toshio tanaka, kazuto matsumura, kihachiro kimura, koreya senda, kazu munakata, makoto ichikawa, tomitaro kaneda, akira iwai, hiroshi wakabayashi, soichiro furutani, noboru watanabe, takaji nishizawa, kuraji anzai, shin-ichi nakagawa, kiyoshi sakai, hideomi tsuge, shigeo sato, tokumatsu sakamoto, jisaku eguchi, hikotaro ando, hotsuki ozaki, kunisuke iioka, yoshiro royama, chikuzan otani, eijun otani, keibun nishikawa, takahiro okochi, saburo endo, shigeru fujita, masaji tabata, tsutomu kase, senji kubo, takuma utsunomiya, ikuo minaga, yoko matsuoka, sawako ariyoshi, junji kinoshiea, kimisaburo yoshimura, mitsuko kanba, teruko kishi, eiichi shukutani, kei kumai, saburo tamura, and other japanese friends in the political, economic, cultural and art circles from different parts of the country.

han dok su, chairman, li gye baek and chong jaepil, vice-chairmen, and others, of the general association of korean residents in japan attended the reception on invitation.

diplomatic envoys of romania, france and other countries in tokyo were also present at the reception.

present also were kan wen-fang, chairman, wu pu-wen, chen kun-wang and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and leading members of organizations of patriotic chinese residents in osaka, hyogo, kyoto, nagoya and other places of japan.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was also present at the reception.

hao chung-shih, leader, and chen kang, deputy leader, and others, of the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation were also present.

cordial conversations took place at the reception between the chinese actors and actresses and the artists of the matsuyama ballet troupe, the hagurumaza, hayiuza

and other troupes, who had a get-together in tokyo. they wished a daily increase in japan-china cultural exchange.

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, spoke at the reception.

sun ping-hua thanked japanese friends of various circles, korean residents and patriotic chinese nationals in japan for their warm hospitality and tremendous help. he added that during their performance tour, they were very happy to note the daily development of friendly relations between the peoples of china and japan and the emergence of a brilliant prospect. this new growth of the china-japan ties is entirely in conformity with the common aspirations of the two peoples and is the outcome of the protracted effort of the peoples of china and japan.

in his speech, kenzo nakajima congratulated the shanghai dance drama troupe of china on the tremendous success of its performance tour in japan.

he said, "the conditions for normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china became more and more ripe this summer, and the clouds above our heads in the past 27 years since the end of the war is going to disappear very soon. how eagerly we are waiting for the day of normalization of relations between the two countries to come as early as possible. the day will not be very far off now."

the reception was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the chinese and japanese peoples from beginning to end.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Returns from Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, with sun ping-hua as leader and tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan as deputy leaders, returned to shanghai this morning aboard two chartered planes of the japan air lines company and the all japan airways company after a successful friendship performance tour of japan.

bringing home the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people, the troupe was accorded a rousing welcome at the airport by more than 3,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and artists.

arriving in shanghai with the shanghai dance drama troupe were: kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima; bon shiraishi and torao miyagawa, permanent directors, and norio shirato, secretary-general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association; a delegation of the japan air lines company led by its

president shizuo asada; a delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa. they accompanied the troupe home and are visiting china as guests.

thirteen japanese correspondents to cover the troupe's return to china arrived with it.

the troupe was given a warm welcome at the airport by wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; yu hui-yung, member of the cultural group under the state council; chang ying-wu, permanent council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the shanghai administration of civil aviation of china and the journalistic and literary and art circles.

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan who is now in shanghai, was also present.

hungchiao airport was decked with red flags. there were huge baskets of flowers brought by cheerful crowds of workers, peasants and soldiers and artists, who assembled there to welcome the returning troupe.

a workers' representative remarked that the troupe's performance tour of japan had helped promote cultural exchanges between china and japan and strengthen the long-standing friendship between the people of the two countries.

a representative of the hungchiao people's commune, where members of the troupe once joined the peasants in farm work, remarked that the troupe had once again broadcast the seed of friendship among the japanese people and their artists. "we believe this seed of friendship between the people of china and japan will bring a good harvest," he said.

the members of the dance drama troupe and japanese friends stepped off the plane amid cheers and the beating of drums and cymbals. wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yu hui-yung and chang ying-wu shook hands with the members of the troupe and the japanese friends. they warmly congratulated the troupe members on their successful performance tour, and thanked and welcomed the japanese friends. the airport was a scene of joy when the members of the troupe and the japanese friends walked round to greet the cheering crowds. youngsters danced to gay music. people shouted: "a warm welcome to the shanghai dance drama troupe back from japan exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and japan exclamation"

the members of the troupe were greatly inspired by this rousing welcome. the dancers mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin and ling kuei-ming said that during their stay in japan they keenly felt the friendship between the people of china and japan. they said: we were impressed by the profound friendship of the

japanese people for the chinese people and the japanese people's strong desire to restore diplomatic relations between japan and china. we thank the people of all walks of life and friends in literary and art circles in japan for their hearty welcome and tremendous support. we will learn from the japanese people and make greater efforts to further cultural exchanges between china and japan and strengthen the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Vice-Chairman Gives Banquet in Honor of Kenzo Nakajima and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1972)

hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima, and bon shiraishi and torao miyagawa, permanent directors, and norio shirato, secretary-general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, leader, and tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan, deputy leaders of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china; and chang ying-wu, permanent council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the banquet was filled with expressions of friendship between the people of china and japan.

speaking at the banquet, hsu ching-hsien said: the japan-china cultural exchange association with kenzo nakajima as its director-general has for many years made unremitting efforts to promote cultural exchanges between japan and china and normalization of the japan-china diplomatic relations.

on behalf of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the shanghai people, he thanked mr. kenzo nakajima and other friends on the japan-china cultural exchange association and friendly personages of various circles of japan, korean residents and patriotic chinese residents in japan for their warm reception and valuable aid to the shanghai dance drama troupe during its performance tour of japan.

he said: like the rest of the chinese people, the people of shanghai are determined to exert their greatest effort to join the japanese people in bringing about the normalizations of the china-japan diplomatic relations at an earlier date, promoting cultural exchanges between the two peoples and strengthening their friendship.

in his speech, mr. kenzo nakajima said: the visit to japan of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china has strengthened cultural exchanges between japan and china. the troupe's friendly visit to japan and the good spirit

shown by chinese dancers deeply impressed the japanese people and personages in the literary and art circles. the troupe's visit has contributed to the friendship between the people of japan and china and greatly promoted the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

in conclusion, mr. kenzo nakajima shouted in chinese: "long live the militant friendship between the people of japan and china exclamation"

present at the banquet were also leading members of departments concerned hsu hai-tao, li fu-hsun, sang hu, chen chung-hai and li kuei-ting, and principal dancers of the troupe, including mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin and ling kuei-ming.

Liao Ching-chun Gives Banquet for Delegations of Japan Air Lines Company and All Japan Airways Company

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1972)

liao ching-chun, director of the shanghai administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa.

attending the banquet were the crews of the two planes of the companies, which flew the shanghai dance drama troupe of china home.

also present were feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of organizations concerned; and wang ping-yu, deputy director of the international department of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

hosts and guests proposed toasts at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and japan would be constantly developed and consolidated and that diplomatic relations between the two countries would be normalized at an earlier date.

this afternoon, the japanese friends visited a workers' housing estate and were accorded with a warm and friendly reception.

Japanese Correspondents Feted in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1972)

shanghai journalistic circles gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome friends from japanese journalistic circles who have come here to cover the shanghai dance drama troupe's return to china.

among the guests were resident japanese correspondents in peking who are here to cover the same topic.

also present were representatives of the shanghai press and the chinese correspondents who had been to japan with the troupe.

a representative of the shanghai press proposed toasts at the banquet and thanked the japanese colleagues for their tremendous help given to the chinese correspondents accompanying the shanghai dance drama troupe to japan. the chinese and japanese newsmen had friendly conversation at the banquet. they pledged efforts to further strengthen the friendship between the people and journalistic circles of china and japan and bring about the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries at an earlier date.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 16, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china with sun ping-hua as leader and tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan as deputy leaders left here for home this morning by two special japanese planes after a friendly performance tour of more than a month in japan. the planes took off from the haneda airport for a direct flight to shanghai.

accompanying the shanghai dance drama troupe of china for home were kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife, shizuo asada, president of the japan air lines, and tokuji wakasa, president of the all nippon airways, who left tokyo on the same planes for a visit to china on invitation.

the troupe was warmly seen off at the airport by over 1,000 japanese friends of various circles, korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents.

present also at the airport were kenzo kono, speaker of the japanese house of councillors; aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party; and ikko kasuga, chairman of the democratic socialist party.

present also were zentaro kosaka, chairman of the liberal-democratic party's council for normalization of japan-china relations; and nobru takeshita, deputy secretary general of the liberal-democratic party.

at the airport to see the troupe off were yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, tokuma utsunomiya, ryoichi nagata, kozo sasaki, hideo den, hideo nakajima, naohiko okubo, kazuo fushiki and ichiro watanabe.

japanese friends of various circles who saw the troupe off at the airport were seimin miyazaki, kinkazu saionji, kyuhei muraoka, natsuko fujikawa, chojuro kawarazaki, masanao matsumura, haruko kobori, kaheita okazaki, ichizo kimura, shunichi matsumoto, hiroshi wakabayashi, kenichi hasegawa, yutaka tsuji, hisao ishino, saburo endo, keibun nishikawa, jisaku eguchi, tomitaro kaneda, fujio suganuma, nobuo danno and others.

present also were li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and yun sang chol, director of its international bureau.

present also were kang wen-fang, chairman, wu pu-wen and chen kun-wang, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

present also were hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and chang chen-ya, leader of the shanghai junior football team of china now on a visit here, and others.

japanese friends of various circles, korean residents and patriotic chinese residents arrived at the haneda airport in groups at 8 a.m. streamers at the airport were inscribed with the slogans: "enthusiastic send-off to the shanghai dance drama troupe of china exclamation" and "a pleasant journey to you exclamation"

the haneda airport was filled with a cordial atmosphere this morning. it is a fine day which, as a japanese friend said, symbolised "a most happy day".

members of the troupe kept waving to friends who came to see them off, and expressed thanks and wish for the further development of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

a send-off meeting for the chinese troupe was held near the parking ground of the haneda airport at 9 a.m. bouquets were presented to the troupe by young girls from japan-china cultural exchange association, the "asahi shimbun", thenhk (japan broadcasting corporation), the tokyo association of chinese residents, radio nippon, yokohama city, the general association of korean residents in japan, the jal (japan air lines) and the ana (all nippon airways). sun ping-hua, leader of the troupe, once again expressed profound thanks to the japanese friends of various circles, korean residents and patriotic chinese residents for their vigorous help and warm hospitality.

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 16, 1972)

the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation with hao chung-shih as leader and chen kang and liu jang as deputy leaders gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening before ending its visit to japan.

over 500 people attended the reception on invitation. among them were tadashi yaoita, president of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association, and japanese friends from various walks of life kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, kozo sasaki, hisao kuroda, kaku ashika, haruo okada, yusaku yayama, naohiko okubo, seimin miyazaki, bon shiraishi, soichiro furutani, tokumatsu sakamoto, kunisuke iioka, keibun nishikawa, chojuro kawarazaki, ichizo kimura, masayuki yasui, nobuo danno, masahisa suganuma, issaku tomura, yoshiaki hirakawa, tomoo miyawaki, and masatake yokoyama.

kanichi murakami, head of the section of genetics of the institute of agricultural technology of the agricultural and forestry ministry, and kenzo nobuto, head of the medical and health section of the animal by-production department of the same ministry, were present.

li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman, and chen kun-wang, vice-chairman, of the tokyo association of chinese residents and lin shui-yung, chairman of the kobe association of chinese residents, were also present.

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, were also present.

in his speech at the reception, hao chung-shih said that during its one-month tour in japan the chinese delegation met many friends of japan's agricultural circles and visited their production and scientific research work, thus deepening their mutual understanding and enhancing their friendship.

tadashi yaoita said in his speech that the visit to japan by the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation had enabled it to make contact with thousands of japanese peasants and to further enhance the friendship between the peasants of the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Permanent Council Member of Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

tomoharu okubo, permanent council member and secretary general of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

welcoming him at the airport were leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office wu shu-tung, lin po, ting min and shih chih-yi.

present were members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office eiichi himeno, kimio fujida, yoshihiro hamaguchi and tai kayama.

Delegation of Japanese Mitsubishi Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

an eight-member delegation from the japanese mitsubishi group, including wataru tajitsu, chujiro fujino and shigeichi koga, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, li chang-ching, chen shu-tzu, wu shu-tung and chou chi.

present were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, who is on a friendly visit to china, and japanese friends in peking isao okubo, munekazu sakai and hiroaki kitamura.

Japanese Professor and His Party Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of kazuo ichien, professor of law at kansai gakuin university of japan and adviser of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his wife yoshiko ichien and members of his party shigeo sakaue and terumi yamada.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including lin lin, chou yi-liang, hsing jen-hsien and li fu-teh.

kazuo ichien and the other japanese friends arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

a kuwait table tennis delegation led by mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary-general of the kuwait table tennis federation, arrived here by air today to attend the first asian table tennis championships.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships, and leading members of departments chin chien-hua, wang yu-kun, wang fu-yung and chang hsieh-lin, and bouquet-waving youngsters.

also present was kuwait ambassador to china abdoul hameed abdoul-razzaq soud a-buaijan.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua, Ho Ying and Chen Chieh Meet Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh this afternoon met with all members of the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as leader and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as deputy leader. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were members of the nigerian mission v. a. adegoroye, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade; n. a. a. okuboyejo, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction; b. s. oloruntoba, director of the federal department of agriculture; g. o. obatoyinbo, under-secretary of the federal ministry of industries; and s. adaji, assistant secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction. t. a. mgbokwere, counsellor of the nigerian embassy in peking, was also present.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments wen yeh-chan and hsi yeh-sheng, and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang.

Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission Visit Factories in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as its leader and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as its deputy leader in the past few days visited the peking general petro-chemical works, the peking no. 1 machine tool plant and the peking no. 2 cotton mill.

the distinguished guests were accompanied respectively by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade.

during the visits, the guests made contacts with chinese workers and acquainted themselves with the production of the factories and the life of the workers. they were warmly received by leading members of the revolutionary committees and workers of these factories.

the guests also visited the palace museum and the great wall.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Foreign Minister Receives and Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

norwegian foreign minister andreas cappelen yesterday received chinese ambassador to norway hao te-ching who is leaving his post for home, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from oslo. on the same day the foreign minister and his wife gave a luncheon in honour of the ambassador.

attending the luncheon were director of the press department of the norwegian ministry of foreign affairs tim greve, deputy director of the political department kjeld yibe, deputy director of the protocol department henrik holo and norwegian ambassador to china per ravne, and their wives.

earlier, on august 15, ambassador hao te-ching gave a farewell reception. present were norwegian minister of commerce per kleppe, minister of agriculture torstein treholst, secretary general of the foreign ministry julius gjellum, secretary general of the ministry of commerce kristian brinch, director of the prime minister's office andreas andersen and other officials, and friendly personages including chairman of the norway-china friendship association magnar husby.

also present at the reception were diplomatic envoys from a number of countries and responsible members of the information bureau of the republic of south viet nam and the information bureau of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

a chinese journalists' delegation led by li yen-nien, leading member of department of the hsinhua news agency, left here for bucharest by air today to attend the celebrations of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of romania and pay a friendly visit upon invitation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including teng kang, wang yi, lin chen, liu ke-ming, chang ying and lan tzu-an.

on hand was iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking.

Comrades Keng Piao and Kuo Yu-feng Meet and Fete Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of the vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party led by victor bolojan, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and first secretary of the bihor county party committee.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a fraternal, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were mrs. bolojan, and members of the group petre constantin and his wife, paun bratu and his wife, ion ploscaru and his wife, and groza mircea and his wife, as well as iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

also present were comrades jen yun-chung, liu ke-ming and hsing chu-fang.

when victor bolojan and the other romanian comrade arrived in peking by air this afternoon, they were greeted at the airport by comrades kuo yu-feng, jen yun-chung and iosif chivu.

upon their departure from bucharest yesterday, the comrades on the group were seen off at the airport by dumitru lazar, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in romania.

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

the romanian national men's basketball team played a friendly match with the peking team at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening before 15,000 enthusiastic spectators.

watching the match were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan and chao cheng-hung, and leading members of organizations concerned, including hsiang chien, li hsi-ling, lin chen, chou chih-tung, wei ming and hsin cheng.

also present were popa iovita, leader of the guest team, and octavian gavris, counsellor, and other officials, of the romanian embassy here.

the match proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. both teams tried to make quick breakthrough and cut-in and shoot near the basket. the score was close and levelled for many times. the chinese team led half time 40:37.

the match was thrill-packed in the second half. the romanian team tightened its offensive and won from the chinese team 81:78. the excellent performance of the players of both countries drew loud applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Rural Cadres' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

a 25-member rural cadres' delegation from the sudan led by shawgi ibrahim asaad, head of the hydraulic engineering department of the ministry of cooperation and rural development, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture and forestry of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was met at the airport by chou en-lai and other leading members of departments concerned.

also present were abdelwahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the sudanese embassy here.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish National Table Tennis Team (A) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1972)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the swedish national table tennis team (a) led by erik extergren. karl-erik norrman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy here, was among the guests.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng and hsing jen-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

chuang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and erik extergren spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and sweden would grow day by day.

Visiting Group of Swedish Clarte Federation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

the 12-member visiting group of the swedish clarte federation left peking for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the group arrived in china on july 25. it visited peking, shanghai, sian and yenan.

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Raise Ideological and Theoretical Levels and Enrich Leadership Work Experience

- Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Peking Command helps lower-level cadres promoted to leadership posts to read and study conscientiously

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, August 18, 1972) The Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Peking Command helps cadres rising from basic-level units to battalion- and regiment-level leadership posts to read and study conscientiously, achieving relatively satisfactory results. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the division, these cadres conscientiously read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Their ideological and theoretical levels and consciousness of line struggle are further heightened. Leadership work experience is continuously enriched. Cadres are led in the performance of various tasks in a relatively satisfactory manner.

Since the 9th Party National Congress, with the development of the revolutionary situation, a number of basic-level cadres of this division have risen to work posts at the battalion and regiment levels. To raise the level of the leadership craft of these cadres, the Party committee of the division takes pains to help them read and study. In the past two years, the Party committee of the division has successively run a book-reading class for seven terms and admitted these cadres in a planned manner into the class. Every month a short-term reading class is held for three to five days. Concentrated tutorship is given with focus on problems encountered by these cadres in their private study. When down in the lower-level units to guide work, members of the divisional Party committee make a

point of surveying the condition of study of these cadres, checking the study results and solving knotty problems.

At present, these cadres have generally studied the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other books by Marx and Lenin. They have also studied "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other books of Chairman Mao. They have made a point of putting efforts into the study and mastery of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods and thus raised their ideological and theoretical levels and their consciousness of line struggle.

In the light of the situation where the thrust of work enthusiasm often inclines these cadres to impatience in solving concrete work problems, the Party committee of this division helps them to read and study with the focus on problems related to the orientation and the line. The aim is to raise their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

I Tzu-ch'iu, a newly appointed chairman of the political department of a certain regiment, was put in charge of the building of basic-level Party organizations. Because he paid greater attention to concrete problems, he achieved no substantical results in his official work. Deputy secretary of the Division Party Committee Lei Wan joined him in studying writings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the character and tasks of the proletarian political party. Citing the deeds of the Party branch of Takung First Company of the regiment concerned which gave full play to its fighting bulwark role in fighting in the past to win the glorious title "Model Party Branch United in Fighting," he underlined the great significance of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party branch is built on the foundation of the company." I Tzu-ch'iu was made to realize that to build the Party's basic-level organizations was mainly to carry out firmly Chairman Mao's Party-building line at the basic level.

With the help of the Party committee of the division, I Tzu-ch'iu constantly went deep into the midst of companies to make investigations and study. To counter the problems existing in work, he gave company Party branches and the broad masses of Party members education in Chairman Mao's Party-building line. Building of the Party's basic-level organizations was strengthened.

To give these cadres a quick access to leadership work experience, the Party committee of the division in study takes care to guide them in their study of revolutionary theory. Attention is also paid to helping them apply revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice.

Shortly after taking his duties, Wang Yün-po, a newly-appointed leadership cadre of a certain regiment, led the army unit to reclaim wasteland and plant paddies on the plateaus outside the city borders. Confronted with the high alkaline content and low temperature of the soil here, he joined the cadres and fighters in visiting the poor peasants in over ten villages to get hold of a large host of first-hand data. Measures adopted

were geared to local characteristics. A bumper harvest was scored in the first year. But the following year the 100-odd mow of riverside land sown additionally by them had rice seedlings smallish in size and yellowish in appearance.

At this time, Li Hua, a secretary of the Party committee of the division, joined him in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works and in checking the soil, earth temperature and other conditions of the riverside land. It was found that the soil had a high alkaline content and low temperature. Yet Wang Yün-po continued to adopt the methods of cultivation used in the first year. So he met with failure.

With the cause pinpointed, the leading comrades aroused the masses to suggest plans and ideas. Measures were adopted to hold down alkalinity and increase the water temperature, so that the rice seedlings were brought back to normal very quickly. Thereafter, Wang Yün-po paid more attention to reading and study in practice and to applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to work. The leadership level is raised continuously.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Develop the Glorious Tradition of Industry and Economy and Hard Struggle

- The military equipment repair works of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command firmly continues to repair old and utilize waste supplies and to recondition and renovate equipment, achieving much in this regard

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, August 17, 1972) The military equipment repair works of a certain unit under the Canton PLA Command has developed the glorious tradition of industry, economy and hard struggle. Consistent practice is made of repairing old and utilizing discarded materials, and reconditioning and renovating equipment. Great achievements were scored in this respect. In the past five years, this repair works has utilized waste and old equipment handed in from units below and turned out from it over 500,000 pieces of labor safety protection devices and over 850,000 pieces of quilts, garments, etc. Saved for the state were over 197,000 meters of cotton cloth, 96,000-odd meters of canvas and more than 19,000 catties of cotton.

When this repair works was first set up on a barren slope ten years ago, a shortage of machinery and equipment was coupled with lack of technical know-how. In the face of multiple difficulties, former office manager K'ung Ch'ing-wen led the comrades of the whole works to follow doggedly the road of building enterprises through self-reliance and hard struggle. For lack of washing machines, they made use of simple available materials to set up a shed by the side of a well. With their own hands, they washed and scrubbed large supplies of old equipment handed in from units below. Short of sewing machines, they ransacked the old supplies storehouse of the army unit for discarded and old sewing machine parts. By putting them together, they made eight sewing machines. Urgent production needs were thus satisfied.

In the past few years with the continuous development of production, the repair works gradually improved its position in regard to equipment. But the Party branch continued to give the working personnel of the whole works constant education in revolutionary traditions. Everyone was made to practice in every way thrift and economy and not to forget hard struggle.

Incumbent works manager Liu Chia-tung and political instructor Hsieh Ch'un-ho were hailed by everyone as pace-setters in fighting amidst hardship. Once, in renovating a cloth-cutting machine, the machine repair shift asked for 200 kilograms of rolled steel to make a support frame and other parts. The office manager and political instructor did not give their approval. They came over to the machine repair shift to join everyone in making a study and an experiment. Wooden frames of discarded cotton-fluffing machines were used in place of rolled steel. From the waste supplies storehouse were obtained certain small parts. By spending only 3 yuan and more on two new

axles, a successful renovation was effected. A saving of around ¥200 for the state was realized.

In the process of production, comrades of the repair works are mindful of saving every little scrap and every little bit. Be it a matchbox-size strip of cloth or an inch-long piece of worn belt, they would make measurements and reckonings time and again and make the most of it. In the past, old raincoats handed in from below were written off as discards. Later, they thought out a way to use them for making shoulder protection capes, chest protection shields, hand gloves and other construction work protection devices after a de-rubberizing and rinsing process. Short ends of ropes picked up after packing or unpacking were joined together according to different diameters and used along with good hemp rope. Unusable worn hemp sacks were taken apart bit by bit for sack-stitching threads. In five years, a saving of over 11,000 catties of packing hemp rope was effected.

In production, they were especially mindful of making every cent count in every way. Once, they had on hand an assignment for the production of over 100,000 needle-and-thread holders. Those comrades in charge of the cloth-cutting job felt that to cut a large piece of cloth into fist-sized squares was to make partial use of what could be put to the fullest use. To them it was a deplorable waste. They suggested that some old hats and odds and ends of cloth left in dress-making be used instead. This suggestion won the energetic support of the Party branch. Everyone thought nothing of trouble and gave every care to the business of undoing old hats one by one, smoothing them with an iron and putting together odds and ends. In the process of manufacture, to save a thumb-size strip on every holder, they again used old shoestrings for ribbons. This time, they saved over 2,500 meters of new cloth by using old cloth instead.

With something achieved in the effort to salvage old and waste materials in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to go a step further in revolution in the practice of economy," they continuously eliminate the idea of "potentialities have been tapped to the full and economy measures exhausted. They strive to look for new channels in salvaging old and using waste materials. The repair works has on hand a large supply of worn stockings and towels and scraps of cloth left over from cutting in a process of salvaging old and waste materials. The Party branch aroused everyone to suggest ideas for their use. People were sent to learn from the relevant units on many occasions. These scraps and odds and ends were at last woven into cotton carpets after a process of treatment.

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A Large Saving of Crude Coal Effected for the State

- A heavy artillery company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command uses no good coal though permanently stationed at a coal mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, August 17, 1972) Though permanently stationed at a coal mine, the commanders and fighters of a heavy artillery company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command, true to the glorious tradition of hard struggle, have refrained from touching good coal but doggedly used coal rock or coal dust for cooking rice. A large saving of crude coal was effected for the state in this way.

In 1970, when this heavy artillery company first came to stay at Hsinchung Coal Mine in the vicinity of Kaifeng, some comrades of the cooking shift paid no attention to economizing in the use of coal, being overwhelmed by the sight of a mountain or sea of coal whenever they raised their eyes upward or cast their eyes downward. After discovering this problem, the Party branch of the company immediately organized the comrades of the whole company to study Chairman Mao's teaching about "hard struggle" and "building the state industriously and thriftily."

Old worker Ching Hsiao-yin, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the coal mine, was invited over to treat everyone with an account of the advanced deeds of three old workers of the boiler room who used coal rock mixed with coal cinders as fuel for the boiler, and thus saved good coal for the state. Everyone was made to economize the use of coal and maintain the true features of our fighting-amidst-hardship army, though stationed in the midst of a sea of coal.

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the company, the fighters of the cooking shift began to experiment with the use of coal rock and coal dust as fuel for rice-cooking. Coal rock and coal dust do not burn as easily as crude coal. Sparingly used, they do not respond to kindling. Excessively used, they tend to smother the kindling fire. The fighters adopted such measures as enlarging and deepening the fire trough, readjusting the stove grid, building the smoke stacks higher, turning a two-burner ventilated cooking range into one with three-burners, classifying coal rock into separate groups, mixing the big pieces with the small ones, adding fuel frequently and in small amounts, etc. The experiment proved a success. The Party branch aroused the cadres and fighters of the whole company to head for the neighborhood of various coal shafts to haul coal rocks and scoop coal dust for fuel for rice-cooking. In the past year alone, a saving of over 54,000 catties of coal was effected.

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VETERAN MEDICAL WORKERS

Party Committee of Staff Members' and Workers' General Hospital under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company Conscientiously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 18, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, August 16, 1972) The Party committee of the staff members' and workers' general hospital under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, Liaoning Province, conscientiously carries out the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals, brings the role of old medical workers into full play and unites them with the young medical workers, so that they can learn from each other and fight in unity, giving an impetus to the development of medical and health services in the whole hospital.

The staff members' and workers' general hospital under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company is an old hospital having a history of more than 50 years. Old medical workers account for over 50 percent of the medical personnel of this hospital. They have accumulated rich experience through their long period of medical service. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have further raised their ideological consciousness. The Party committee of the hospital regards giving these old medical workers full play as an important aspect of the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. The old medical workers are put in suitable work posts in accordance with their performance and professional skills.

P'ei Yun-lu is an old physician of this hospital who has clinical experience of more than two decades. Shown concern and educated by the Party, he has further raised his ideological consciousness and technical level in the past few years. To bring his role into full play, the Party committee of the hospital put him in charge of the medical ward. To improve the quality of medical and health service, he conscientiously and dutifully organizes the young doctors to learn skills and leads them in visiting the ward and guides them in solving problems of doubtful and difficult cases. A patient suffering hemorrhage was once hospitalized and his illness was very serious. A young doctor could not find out the cause despite repeated examinations. P'ei Yun-lu made a detailed examination of the patient, analyzed and studied the case and found the reason for the hemorrhage. Then he helped the young doctor adopt effective measures to treat the patient. The patient recovered very quickly.

The hospital set up a burns and wounds ward and decided to put principal surgeon Hung Szu-t'ung in charge of this ward and of scientific research on burns and wounds. Hung Szu-t'ung was somewhat worried when he took the assignment and did not work boldly. The leading member of the Party committee of the hospital had chats with him many times and helped him raise his consciousness of line struggle, making him understand that: In the past, poisoned by the revisionist line, he delved into technique and tried to seek personal reputation and establish himself as a specialist;

now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he carried out scientific research for the revolution and for the workers, peasants and soldiers. After raising his consciousness and drawing a demarcation line, he worked actively and took responsibility boldly. He led some doctors and nurses deep to factories to make investigation and study. Relying on the wisdom of the masses and after making more than 120 experiments, they prepared an artificial membrane of an advanced level for burns and wounds, and accumulated valuable experience in curing big-area burns. In the past two years and more, this hospital cured more than 500 patients of their burns. Four of them had been seriously burned over 50 to 85 percent of their skin surface. They recovered after treatment.

To bring the old medical workers into better play, the Party committee of this hospital constantly organizes them to go by groups and by stages to factories, villages and neighborhoods to participate in manual labor and to render mobile medical service. Up to the present, nine groups of them comprising more than 300 members have gone there on rotation. Through manual and mobile medical service, they come into extensive contact with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and consciously accept re-education from them, greatly promoting the revolutionization of their thinking and deepening their proletarian feelings with them.

Li Tse-ch'un, an old pediatrician was long divorced from manual labor and from reality in the past, and the masses were very critical of him. The Party committee of the hospital organized him to participate in manual labor and go through tempering beside the furnace, inducing a big change in his thinking and feeling. While participating in manual labor in the refinery, he and other medical workers made investigations of the diseases which commonly occurred among workers laboring beside the furnace, and suggested preventive measures. He also made use of his spare time to visit the workers' families more than 100 times and actively propagandized knowledge of preventing disease. In the past two years and more, he rescued the lives of more than ten children and summed up the experience of curing pneumonia and cerebral diseases by the combination of Western medicine and Chinese traditional medicine.

The Party committee of this hospital also conscientiously organizes the old medical workers to write and compile material for teaching medical techniques, to sum up their experience in medical work, to hold spare-time technical training classes and to help the young medical workers raise their technical level and build their professional abilities. In the past two years, they wrote and compiled three kinds of technical material for teaching and held 13 technical training classes. More than 350 young medical workers participated in the study.

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RURAL ECONOMY

Should Acorn Cup Be Purchased by the State?

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1972)

On the hills of the T'ungch'ewan commune in Ningshan hsien, Shensi, grow many chestnut leafed oak trees (quercus serrata). The outer shell of the nut of this tree is called an acorn cup, which can be used for making dye, and from which a gum can be extracted. Its seed is called an acorn, from which gum could also be obtained. It could also be used as a substitute for grain starch in sizing yarn and for the fermentation of alcohol, and is therefore a valuable industrial raw material. The masses there made use of their free time to gather acorn cups and acorns and sell them to the state, thereby giving support not only to socialist construction, but also augmenting their own income.

Recently, the Party committee of this commune unfolded a discussion on the question of "Should acorn cups be purchased?" Why do they still have to discuss "whether or not to purchase" this useful thing? Because, last autumn, when the commune members were actively using their spare time after work to gather acorn cups and selling them to the state, some of the comrades in the commune, influenced by the extreme "Left" idea spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, regarded that as a capitalist trend. They therefore stopped them from gathering acorn cups and also ordered the purchasing department not to accept them.

At a repudiate-revisionism and rectification meeting called by the commune Party committee, with the participation of poor and lower-middle peasant representatives, the question of whether acorn cups should be purchased was again brought up. At the beginning, some of the comrades said that they should be purchased, while some said that they should not, and agreement could not be reached.

At that time, the Party committee, in the light of this problem, organized everybody to study again the basic line of the Party as well as the economic policy for rural peasant communes at the present stage, and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies which were "Left" in form but Right in essence and which were pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everybody realized that normal household sideline occupation of commune members was a supplementary part essential to socialist economy. Under the logical premise of carrying out collective production well, gathering of acorn cups by commune members in their free time is a normal part of household sideline occupation. To regard that as a bourgeois tendency and prevent people from gathering and selling them would affect the consolidation and development of the collective economy, and also do harm to the socialist construction of the state.

This discussion meeting was very heated, and all were able to strengthen their concept of line struggle and draw a line defining the

policies. In accordance with the result of this discussion, the commune Party committee passed a resolution calling upon the various production brigades, on the logical premise of maintaining politics in command and carrying out collective production well, to organize the masses to make use of their free time to gather acorn cups actively, and requested the purchasing department to carry out purchasing work well.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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It Is Reasonable Reward and Not Material Incentive

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1972)

The livestock of Chungsung production brigade of Wujench'iao commune in Ankuo hsien, Hopei Province, are growing up fat and strong, and the breeding of young animals is increasing yearly. In the past year and more, already 14 head of young animals were bred, and another seven dams were pregnant. The commune members said delightedly, "With politics in command, policies are implemented, and there is a sharp increase in livestock."

This story occurred in the implementation of the policy of giving reward for the breeding of livestock by Chungsung production brigade. Last year, during a summing up at the end of the year, everybody praised Hsing Tsao-shuan, an animal feeder of No. 1 production team, for his conscientious care of the livestock. The 14 head of livestock under his charge were all fat and strong, and five young animals were bred during the year. The Party branch, in accordance with the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, decided aside from given Hsing Tsao-shuan public recognition to present him with material reward, and drew up a proposal for rewarding the breeding of young animals.

When this proposal was presented to the commune members for discussion, it sparked a violent debate. Some said, "Material reward is a remnant of the pernicious influence of 'placing money in command' and 'material incentive'." Some said, "It is the implementation of the policy of to each according to his work." The two contradictory views could not be reconciled, and the meeting had to adjourn.

Why did some people object to giving a reasonable reward to animal keepers good at breeding livestock? In studying this problem, the Party branch realized that the problem was not in the masses, but because its implementation of the policy was not thorough enough, and the masses could not comprehend the basis for the drawing up of the policy.

At a discussion meeting the next day, the Party branch led the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching on placing politics in command, carried out socialist education for the commune members, and studied at the same time the economic policy of the Party for the countryside. Everybody realized that, on the premise of maintaining proletarian politics in command, giving reasonable reward to commune members whose quality of labor was better, or who had done more and made greater contribution to the collective, was consistent with the principle of "From each according to his ability; to each according to his work," the developing level of current productivity and the degree of awareness of the masses.

With the raising of understanding, everybody again offered very good supplementary ideas on rules for rewarding the breeding of livestock. Since then, the socialist activism of the animal keepers and feeders has been further mobilized.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Awakening the Dormant Wasteland at Fuyuan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1972)

The morning sun dispels the fog and radiates a myriad golden rays. On the vast stretch of land extending 16,400 square kilometers from the Ussuri to the Seven Star River and and from Tahsing Island to Chiehtsin Mountain is a scene of growing prosperity: Hundreds of tractors are towing the seeding machines and running like red elephants. Big trucks loaded with grain are speeding along the straight highways. Contingents of fighters participating in production and construction are facing the morning sun and marching spiritedly to the fields.

Who can imagine that a greater part of this land was a marsh where weeds and bramble grew only two years ago?

I

In the winter of 1969, the bright-red flags broke the monotony of the wintry skies, and hundreds of mighty columns marched to reclaim the wasteland at Fuyuan. At the very beginning, some people were diffident in reclaiming farmland from this vast stretch of marshy land. The old cadres visited each of the green tents, telling the young fighters the glorious traditions of our Party and our Army in relying on their own efforts and struggling against hardship. They were determined to "advance in the face of difficulties and ask nothing from the higher level; work hard, arduously and ingeniously and vow to change the mountains and rivers at Fuyuan."

In the fight to reclaim wasteland, the fighter mechanics lived in stone huts and thatched shacks, surmounting all difficulties. The four women mechanic fighters who were called "iron girls" set a good example: Their arms and faces were swollen because of mosquitoes bites but they took no heed of this; their clothes were drenched with rain water but they stayed on the tractors. That year, their company reclaimed 11,000 mow of wasteland, reaped 400,000 catties of grain and put up dormitories covering a floor area of 1,880 square meters and was called "a flower of Tachai on Tahsing Island."

In 1970, the broad masses of commanders and fighters reclaimed 764,000 mow of wasteland, representing an increase of 58 percent in the area of cultivated farmland. In this new situation, should we hold to the old business or build a new enterprise? Some people said: "We have enough!" The broad masses of commanders and fighters said this well: "Enough? Who has enough? Do we have enough to meet the needs of socialist construction? Do we have enough to meet the needs of world revolution? We should not confine our scope to the 100,000 mow of land reclaimed, but must see that several million mow of land has not yet been reclaimed."

On the banks of Naoli River, the wasteland reclamation contingents fought ever more bravely. Each tractor was already assigned with the heavy task of plowing more than 45,000 mow of land, but they still tried to tap the potentials and reclaim wasteland by shock tactics. When the land around the spot where the company was stationed had been reclaimed totally, they struck their tents and, bringing with them their grain rations and oil, went to the wasteland dozens of li away and continued their fight. Their tents had holes which let in the wind and the rain, but the fighters amusingly called them "wind-and-rain bowers." When seeds were sown, because of the vast area of land reclaimed, it was often difficult to find a landmark to indicate the direction. It was even more difficult to tell the direction at night. The fighters each took a wooden stick, fastened an electric torch to it and stood in a row at intervals of a few dozen meters. The electric torches were switched on and served as beacon lights to guide the tractors.

In the past two years, the number of plots of wasteland they had reclaimed and developed exceeded that developed by the four farms which had already been established there. The acreage of farmland also expanded three times.

II

In the course of their march on the wasteland, the road was not smooth and natural disasters and trials by various kinds of hardship came one after another.

In early 1971, icy water accumulated in the hundreds of hollows in the 8,300 mow of wheat fields on the west of Naoli River where seeds were about to be sown. More than 200 people stood around these hollows and scooped up the water bit by bit by means of their wash basins and water buckets. In April on the Northern Great Waste, the hardened surface layer of earth was defrosted and the mud would suck up one's legs. The fighters simply took off their boots and worked barefoot. They fought arduously for more than 20 days. After working on a plot of land, they plowed it and sowed seeds in it and proceeded with another plot. Eventually, they sowed seeds in good time.

Beginning from the middle of July, there were downpours of rain. More than 100 millimeters of rain was recorded in one day and one night, causing serious flooding. They were resolved to overcome the disaster and to wrest combat-preparedness grain from the flood.

Playing their role as vanguards and models, the leading cadres at all levels and the Party members led the masses through wheat harvesting. Bundles of wheat floated on the water. They jumped into waist-deep water to pick up these bundles. The whole company fought strenuously for half a day and picked up all the wheat bundles from water that flooded more than 120 mow of land.

To prevent tractors from sinking in the mud, the fighter mechanics drilled holes in the caterpillar belt of the tractors and nailed wooden

blocks of some 10 centimeters thick and 50 centimeters long to them, so as to put "high-heeled shoes" on the tractors. They also sealed up the wheels of the harvester with wooden planks to prevent them from sinking in the mud and fixed some "clogs" to the wheels to increase friction. Formerly, four tractors together could not move a harvester but now two tractors together can do the job. Towing a harvester, the tractors sped forward like a mighty warship cleaving a path through the mud.

In those tense and laborious days and nights, people converged from all sides on the wheat fields. They worked with one accord, helped one another and closely cooperated with one another. After more than 50 days of hard struggle, they eventually recaptured the whole of the wheat harvest.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses have the power to change heaven and earth! In 1971, despite the serious waterlogging, total grain output still increased by more than 4 million catties as against 1970, a year of bumper harvest.

III

After a few years' hard struggle, the area of farmland quickly increased to more than 3.2 million mow and grain output rose year after year. Grain output of 1970 topped that of 1969 by 68 percent, and the year 1971 saw another increase. Large quantities of grain were delivered to the state.

The bumper harvest in agriculture brought about the simultaneous development of five trades [of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishing]. The number of pigs kept in pen by the army units increased by 121 percent as compared with that two years ago, and the numbers of big animals and sheep also increased by about 80 percent. What a crystallization of the breeders' blood and labor these figures meant!

The precious reindeer were also brought to settle in this waste-land. To invigorate the reindeer and quicken their multiplication, the fighters boldly experimented on the grazing of reindeers in the wilderness. Now, at the blowing of the whistle, the tamed reindeer would follow the fighters and rush out of the pens and run in herds into the forest on the mountain. Up to the present, the number of reindeer bred has increased by 11 times as against that of two years ago.

Two years ago, the fighters lived in stone huts and fought arduously in the wasteland. Now, behind these stone huts, neat and tidy barracks stand in rows and saplings are planted in lines. The wasteland at Fuyuan is becoming a flourishing place in the north.

- Reporting Group of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps

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HISTORIC PLACES

Paiti City Today

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1972)

Paiti City is situated on the north bank of the Yangtze in east Szechwan and is near the Ch'ü-t'ang Gorge. Paiti Monastery in the distance has red walls and a roof of green tiles and stands in the midst of trees. Steam boats sailing up the gorge emit a long whistle and speed forward, riding the wind and cleaving the waves. The famous line "In the morning I left Paiti, which was still shrouded in a mist of many hues" by Li Po, a poet of the T'ang Dynasty, was a good description of this place.

Today, a deep-going change has taken place in Paiti City and in the beautiful rivers and mountains extending hundreds of li in Fengchieh hsien where Paiti City is situated.

In Paiti City there stand a group of high and big factory buildings, which form a small nitrogenous fertilizer plant under construction. The annual output will be 18,000 tons, which means more than 30 catties of highly-effective nitrogenous fertilizer for each mow of land in the hsien. Standing on the other side of the river and opposite this nitrogenous fertilizer plant is a phosphate fertilizer plant. Last year, its workers accomplished the state plan 100 days ahead of schedule. In the first quarter of this year, output again surpassed the plan by 13 percent, representing an increase of 52 percent as against the corresponding period of last year. Far amidst the fruit trees stands a building with grey walls and a roof of green tiles. It is a newly-completed cement factory which gives an annual output of more than 30,000 tons. The ever-expanding industrial area has linked up the places on the south bank of the river with those on the north bank and Fengchieh City with Paiti City. By night, the bright lights extending for over 10 li are reflected in the Yangtze River, giving a spectacular view.

In front of the Cave of the Goddess of Mercy below the Paiti Monastery there was a heap of rocks in the middle of the river, measuring 20 chang in area and looking like a horse. The counter-current near the rocks formed swirls, wrecking countless boats in the past. In 1958, the Party and the People's Government harnessed the rivers and streams, blasting the rocks and giving a free passage to sailing vessels.

Steam boats sailing downstream from Chungking go past Paiti City and enter the three gorges which are dangerous spots. The Fengchieh navigation section which supervises the navigation in the three gorges is an advanced unit in learning from Tach'ing industry. Applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, the workers correctly handle the relationship between man and matter and between water and sand, make clear the laws of change of water and sand, and master the dangerous condition at each hidden shoal. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they accurately put buoys at steep cliffs and hidden

shoals and at dangerous spots to guide the boats going upstream or downstream. Boats can sail in safety whether during the flood stage or during the dry season. At night, the neon lights on the buoys are turned on by semi-conductor automatic switches, illuminating the river and changing the dangerous course into a thoroughfare.

On Paiyen Mountain situated on the other side and opposite Paiti City, there flutters a red flag which excels in learning from Tachai in agriculture--the No. 1 production team of Fengshou brigade, Yunglo commune. This is a village located on a high mountain with steep slopes. Its grain output was 100 to 200 catties per mow in the past. In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the commune members cut across mountain slopes and removed rocks, turning the slopes into levelled terraced fields. In winter and spring for four years running, they built more than 120 mow of high-standard fields of the Tachai type. Bumper harvests of grain were reaped in the past few years. In 1970, grain output was 793 catties per mow, being double that before the great cultural revolution.

A few li to the east of Paiti City along Ts'aot'ang River is Ts'aot'ang Monastery where Tu Fu, a poet of the T'ang Dynasty, once lived. This place is now an orchard where luxuriant fruit trees grow densely. One kind of fruit tree is the seedless orange which is big in size, juicy and sweet. The hsien now grows more than 20 varieties of fruit. The annual output of this kind of seedless orange is 600,000 to 700,000 catties. There is enough fruit to meet local demand. Every year, large quantities of first-grade fruit are supplied to various parts of the country and exported to foreign countries.

Ten li away to the west of Paiti City is Fengchieh hsien-government seat. Before the liberation, the reactionary officials, the bullies and landlords, the feudal chieftains and tramps and vagabonds lorded it over the people and did what they liked. Now, this place is a completely new mountain city. Neighborhood industries develop briskly and the residents and the workers' dependents vigorously run factories. In 1971, the total output value of the neighborhood industries was near one million yuan. Now this city can turn out many varieties of products which formerly had to be transported from other parts of the country, such as water glass, aluminum sulfate, formaldehyde and alum for industrial use and buttons, plastic and glass wares for everyday use, and can even spare some products to aid other localities.

In the former site of Yungan Palace in the southeast corner of Fengchieh City is a big building used by an intermediate normal school accommodating more than 1,000 students. Amid the trees to the north of Fengchieh City which is the highest part of the city, there stand rows of neat and tidy houses. That is where Fengchieh Middle School is situated. Before the liberation, this was the only middle school in the hsien. At present, there are middle schools in all the ten districts of the hsien and junior middle schools in all the 88 communes. There are 1,531 primary schools, as against 112 in the early post-liberation period.

The new buildings to the east of the city are the seat of the hsien people's hospital. The broad masses of medical workers study diligently and work actively. Now they are capable of performing not only ordinary surgical operations but some complicated operations as well. Various communes also have set up hospitals and joint clinics. "Barefoot doctors" are distributed all over the countryside.

Apart from water-borne transportation in the Yangtze, land communications in Paiti City area are also developing with each passing day. Motor highways have been built amid the mountains. Every day, cars run from Fengchieh City to Wuhsi hsien and Yunyang hsien in this province, Enshih hsien in Hupeh Province, and various other localities in this hsien, greatly facilitating transportation of supplies and giving convenience to passengers.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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WATER CONTROL

Central China Province Builds More Water Control Project

(NCNA-English Wuhan, August 18, 1972)

central china's hupeh province has completed a hundred thousand big and small water control projects since the winter of 1969. these include new projects as well as auxiliary projects and projects carried over from the previous years.

in all, 1,300 million cubic metres of earth and stone work was done. the projects were undertaken by the cadres and commune members in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and based mainly of the strength of collective economy.

twice as much earth and stone work was done in 1970 as in 1969. last year's efforts were 53 per cent more than in 1970. work on water control projects has continued since last winter. these projects helped the province deal with excessive rainfall in 1970 and a drought last year to achieve good harvests year after year.

in the middle reaches of the yangtze, the province is crisscrossed by rivers and dotted with lakes. some reasons have too much rain while others have too little. so the province used to be hit by waterlogging and drought. records from 1801 to 1949 show 142 floods and 88 droughts.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the people of hupeh made progress after liberation in building water control projects and developing agricultural production. they achieved good results during the great proletarian cultural revolution by implementing the principle of laying emphasis on building small projects and complete irrigation and drainage systems and relying mainly on efforts by communes and brigades.

the people in the mountain area in the western part of the province constructed many small projects. since 1967, the hilly yunhsi county in the area built many reservoirs with a storage capacity of 32 million cubic metres. better irrigation improved farm output.

on flat land that was better irrigated, a number of key projects were built. in half a year from the winter of 1969, 600,000 peasant builders north of the han river, a tributary of the yangtze, dug a 110 kilometre-long and 7 metre-deep channel to lead mountain torrents into the han and yangtze rivers. in following winters, they added reservoirs, pumping stations and ditches and dredged rivers and lakes so that 120,000 hectares of farmland are provided with irrigation and drainage. another 20,000 hectares were reclaimed.

similar projects were undertaken by hsinchou county in the same area, involving 30 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. a new 38 kilometre-long, 200 metre-wide man-made river dug across four mountains and four swamps leads mountain torrents into the yangtze. to speed up the work, the peasant builders displayed the spirit of self-reliance and, using simple equipment, made 20,000 handcarts and 600 hoisting machines and many other tools.

IRRIGATION

Red Flag Canal Brings Record Harvest in Central China County

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 18, 1972)

the red flag canal in linhsien county, central china, enabled the people to get a record wheat harvest this year despite a prolonged spring drought.

cut on sheer cliffs in the taihang mountains, the canal shows the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the chinese people. it has won admiration from people far and wide, who have either visited the project or become acquainted with it through a colour documentary.

completion of the project ensured an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery in a traditionally water-deficient county. per-hectare grain yield already reached 3.75 tons last year.

to make the best use of the water, the county has terraced more than 26,000 hectares of mountain slopes, levelled and deep-ploughed 20,000 hectares of land, afforested 6,600 hectares and reared 1.33 million fish in the past three years.

twentyfive small hydro-electric power stations with a combined capacity of 4,800 kilowatts are in operation, using water from the red flag canal. they have brought power and electric light to many villages and enabled the county to build iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and other plants.

grain output has increased yearly in tungkang people's commune which used to suffer the most from a shortage of water. in drought years, its members had to walk many miles to fetch water. two million workdays were spent every year to bring drinking water alone. the commune now has a network of irrigation ditches, complete with pumping stations to raise water to hilly fields.

construction of the red flag canal started in the spring of 1960 in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." in ten years of hard work, the people of linhsien completed 70 kilometres of a trunk canal which is eight metres wide and 4.3 metres deep, in addition to more than 100 kilometres of branch canals and 900 kilometres of ditches. it leads water from the changho river in adjacent shansi province, to most of the farm land in linhsien county.

TIBET

Great Changes in Remote Tibetan County

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 18, 1972)

emancipated serfs in sparsely-populated langhsien county in the tibet autonomous region have extended their arable land by one-fourth and brought 85 per cent of the farmland under irrigation in the past 13 years. since the democratic reform was carried out in tibet in 1959, the tibetan people have made great progress in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the party and chairman mao.

nestled between the himalayas and the kangtis mountains and crossed by the yalu tsangpo river, the county has a population of only 8,000 people. up till the democratic reform, they had a poverty-stricken life under the barbarous rule of the reactionary tibetan local government aristocrats and monasteries.

the democratic reform gave land, cattle and farm implements to the emancipated serfs. production rose as their mutual-aid teams developed into co-operatives and then people's communes. total grain output in 1971 was nearly double that for 1959 and the number of livestock increased from 40,000 to 60,000, or by 50 per cent.

the site of the tunghsiung commune was one of the poorest areas before the democratic reform. the commune members reclaimed some 40 hectares of land and built 35 kilometres of irrigation ditches to irrigate 95 per cent of their farms. the commune's grain output last year was seven times that before the democratic reform.

the commune's palung production team had plots of land scattered along a river which used to yield nothing after floods. in 1970 the team members, led by the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, put up a 600-metre-long dyke system along the river in three weeks of hard work. grain output from the land protected against flood averaged 3.7 tons per hectare last year.

the living standards of the people have improved steadily. every household of the palung production team has surplus grain and most of the families have bank savings. eighty per cent of the families live in new houses.

the county built hydro-electric power stations, oil presses and flour mills in the past few years and progress has also been made in transport, postal services and tele-communications.

schools, hospitals and clinics were unknown in the county in the past. today, there are 28 primary schools. most of the school-age children are attending. night schools have been set up for the emancipated serfs to learn to read and write and study chairman mao's works. the county has a hospital and 4 clinics and most of the production teams have one to two barefoot doctors. the emancipated serfs enjoy free medical treatment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian National University Football Team Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 18, 1972)

the algerian national university football team led by mansouri salah wound up its visit to shanghai and left here for home by air today.

the algerian friends arrived in shanghai from hofei by air on august 15. the shanghai physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in their honour that evening. chang ching-piao, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned attended the banquet.

while in shanghai, the algerian friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory and a primary school. they were warmly received wherever they went.

the algerian friends were welcomed and seen off at shanghai airport by leading members of the shanghai branch of the chinese football federation and local football coaches and players.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Argentina Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

yang cheng-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the argentine republic, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Doctors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

dr. johannes bischko, chairman of the acupuncture institute of austria, and his assistants dr. helmut kropey and dr. georg konig arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Great Britain-China Committee Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 17, 1972)

the great britain-china committee gave a banquet here yesterday in honour of sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain.

present at the banquet were malcolm macdonald, president, lord trevelyan, vice-president, sir harold thompson, chairman, and some members, of the committee.

pei chien-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the hosts and guests had friendly conversations at the banquet.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Embassy in Rangoon Fetes Personages of Burmese Press Circles

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Aug. 17, 1972)

the chinese embassy here gave a dinner this evening in honour of personages of the burmese press circles.

present at the dinner were: u myint kyaw, responsible member of a department of the information ministry, u on pe, general manager, and u than pe, deputy general manager, of the news and periodicals corporation, leading members of major newspapers and the burmese news agency and other burmese journalists.

after the dinner, a chinese film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown to the welcome of the guests.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China-Cameroon Agreements Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement were signed in peking today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united republic of cameroon.

signing the agreements on behalf of their respective governments were chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and vincent efon, foreign minister of the united republic of cameroon.

Cameroon Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Northeast China Port City

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon led by foreign minister vincent efon left here by special plane today on a friendly visit to the northeast china port city of luta. the delegation is accompanied by ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: foreign minister chi peng-fei; vice foreign-minister ho ying; vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh; leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, cheng fei, chu chien-pai and kao chien-chung; and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; mrs. sandy-atangana, wife of the charge d'affaires a.i. of the cameroon embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the cameroon embassy.

vincent efon and the other distinguished cameroon guests visited the palace museum yesterday afternoon in the company of ho ying.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Exhibition Opens in Canada

(NCNA-English Toronto, Aug. 16, 1972)

an exhibition of the people's republic of china was ceremoniously opened here this morning at the canadian national exhibition.

the opening ceremony was attended by more than 1,000 canadians of various circles. jean-luc pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce, cut the ribbon for the chinese exhibition.

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation, attended the ceremony.

an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples prevailed in the pavilion. at the centre of the hall are the national flags of china and canada, with a big streamer below reading "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and canada exclamation" on the walls are photos showing the exchange of friendly visits between china and canada over the past few years and activities of doctor norman bethune in china.

the band played the national anthems of china and canada. after the welcoming speech by the president of the canadian national exhibition j.s. corrigan, ministers pai hsiang-kuo and pepin spoke at the ceremony.

minister pai hsiang-kuo extended congratulations on the inauguration of the canadian national exhibition and wished it success. he went on to say, "although the people's republic of china and canada are separated by a vast ocean, there exists a traditional friendship between our two peoples. doctor norman bethune, a great friend of the chinese people, laid down his life for the cause of the liberation of the chinese people in their hardest years of struggle. the chinese people have a great respect for him and regard him as an example to learn from."

pai hsiang-kuo noted that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada, their friendly contacts and mutual visits have greatly increased. "all this has contributed to the promotion of mutual understanding between our two peoples and the development of the relations between our two countries," he said.

minister pepin in his speech wished the chinese exhibition a complete success. "this exhibit represents a major effort on the part of the people's republic of china to strengthen the commercial bonds and friendship between our two countries," he declared. "i am hopeful that other concrete examples of the strengthening of sino-canadian trade relations will become evident in the coming months."

both minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister pepin stressed the hope for further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

the opening ceremony was also attended by senator w.c. mcnamara, a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the external affairs department, and f.r. petrie, director of the pacific, asian and african affairs branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

chinese ambassador yao kuang and officials of the chinese embassy in canada were present. more than 200 overseas chinese also attended.

after the ceremony, minister pepin and other canadian officials made a round of the chinese exhibition, accompanied by minister pai hsiang-kuo, ambassador yao kuang and li yung-ting, head, and lu feng-chun, deputy head, of the chinese exhibition group.

a reception was given in the evening by chinese ambassador yao kuang and head of the chinese exhibition group li yung-ting on the occasion of the opening of the chinese exhibition. present were canadian government officials, ontario officials and friendly canadian personages and representatives of overseas chinese, totalling 1,500 persons.

among the guests were minister jean-luc pepin; donald s. macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources; w.c. mcnamara, senator; alvin hamilton, former minister of agriculture; cecil schell, mayor of gravenhurst, birthplace of doctor norman bethune; and william small, chairman of the canada-china friendship association in toronto.

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister pai hsiang-kuo was also present. diplomats of foreign countries in toronto also attended the reception, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Canadian Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Toronto, Aug. 16, 1972)

canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce jean-luc pepin gave a luncheon here today in honour of chinese foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo and the chinese government trade delegation led by him.

the banquet hall was decorated with the chinese and canadian national flags. in his speech at the luncheon which was permeated with friendship, minister pepin extended a warm welcome to the visit to canada by the chinese government trade delegation. he said that since his visit to china last year, trade between the two countries has been expanded and many trade and technical missions have been exchanged. he added that the opening of the chinese exhibition in toronto today and the forthcoming canadian fair to be opened in peking show that great strides have been made in the relations between the two countries. he expressed the hope that the sino-canadian trade relations will be further strengthened.

minister pai hsiang-kuo in his speech thanked the canadian government for its upholding of justice in supporting the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and opposing the creation of "two chinas". he said that contacts between the two governments and peoples have greatly increased in the last two years. he believed that the mutual exchange of visits and the holding of exhibitions will certainly be helpful to the promotion of further understanding between the two peoples and to the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

senator w.c. mcnamara, j.s. corrigan, president of the canadian national exhibition, a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the department of external affairs, senior officials of the canadian government and well-known personages of the trade, industrial, financial and press circles in canada were present at the luncheon.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, li yung-ting, head, lu feng-chun, deputy head, of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 canadian national exhibition (cne), were also present on invitation.

accompanied by minister pepin, minister pai visited the canadian pavillion at the cne this afternoon.

the chinese delegation arrived here from ottawa by plane this morning in the company of minister pepin and chinese ambassador yao kuang.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to welcome mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs.

among the guests were members of mitchell sharp's party paul st. pierre, bruce howard, a.e. ritchie, j.f. grandy and mrs. grandy, r.j. head and mrs. head, r.v. gorham and d. molgat, as well as accompanying correspondents.

also present were:

canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and mrs. collins, and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in peking; and

l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group; j.j. hunnius, leader of the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation; and clifford collier, leader of the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group.

the national flags of canada and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

minister chi peng-fei spoke first at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, he expressed warm welcome to mr. sharp, secretary of state for external affairs, and all the distinguished canadian guests accompanying him and conveyed the cordial greetings of the chinese people to the canadian people.

he said: "the canadian people are an industrious and talented people. under the leadership of prime minister pierre elliott trudeau, canada has in recent years achieved considerable successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and pursuing her independent foreign policy. the canadian government has also supported the just position of many small and medium-sized countries in protecting their maritime resources and defending their rights over territorial seas. all this has won for canada a high repute internationally."

minister chi peng-fei said: "although china and canada are separated by the wide pacific ocean, ties of friendship have long linked up our two peoples. over thirty years ago, the well-known dr. bethune, a great friend of the chinese people, gave his valuable life for the chinese people's revolutionary cause. his noble qualities and internationalist spirit have been and will always remain an example for the chinese people to follow."

he pointed out: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada in october 1970 started a new chapter in the friendly relations between the chinese and canadian peoples." in recalling the development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and canada over the past two years, he said: "it should be noted here that canadian prime minister trudeau has all along been active in promoting the development of relations between china and canada. he has recently accepted premier chou en-lai's invitation and will pay a friendly visit to china in the near future. we are looking forward to this visit of great importance to the development of the friendly relations between china and canada. we are gratified with the wholesome growth of the relations between china and canada and will do our part to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between china and canada in all fields."

the foreign minister said: "the present international situation is excellent. the people of various countries are continuously winning new victories in their struggle against aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers. however, the superpowers are not reconciled to their defeats. the struggles between aggression and anti-aggression, interference and anti-interference, subversion and anti-subversion and control and anti-control will go on for a long period. this is the crucial reason why the international situation remains one of upheaval and unrest. the chinese government and people always maintain that all the countries of the world, whether they have the same social system, and regardless of their size, should treat one another as equals and should in their mutual relations strictly abide by the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence; the big countries should not bully the small and the strong ones should not bully the weak. only when this is truly and universally observed can the international

situation be genuinely relaxed and can there be international peace and security to speak of. of course, the realities of the world today are still far from this prospect. we are willing to make joint efforts with canada and all other countries that love peace and uphold justice for the realization of this noble objective."

in his speech, mitchell sharp said: "it was less than two years ago that canada and the people's republic of china announced the establishment of diplomatic relations. since that time we have moved forward very rapidly in establishing the understanding and respect for each other's views which have characterized our relationship."

"an impartial observer might conclude that the differences between our two countries greatly exceed our similarities. as a canadian i can assure you, however, that china has exerted a tremendous attraction, not only on individual canadians but on many of our private and public institutions as well," he said. "we see in asia not only markets, not only the enrichment of new cultures, but also a fresh outlook toward a wide range of human problems. we believe that we have much to learn from each other. it is with this in mind that we hope to develop and expand the contacts between our two countries in a spirit of equality and mutual benefit."

referring to the contacts between the canadian and chinese peoples, mitchell sharp mentioned dr. norman bethune and said: dr. bethune saw it as his duty to come to china in 1938 to help provide medical services for the eighth route army. "i have been happy to lend my personal and official support to measures to ensure fitting recognition of norman bethune in the place of his birth in canada, at gravenhurst, ontario. it is with great pleasure, therefore, that i am able to inform you that the appropriate canadian authorities are declaring dr. bethune's great contribution to be of national historic significance because of his exceptional humanitarian achievements. arrangements are being made to ensure that he will also receive recognition in his own country as he already has abroad."

"many chinese," he added, "have also coma to canada over the years and have remained to add a valued chinese element to our cultural mosaic." prime minister trudeau was determined to move toward establishing diplomatic relations with china. he saw this not as an end in itself but as a basis for expanding and broadening the contacts between the people as well as the governments of our two countries. we have already seen the fruits of this decision in an increase in visitors and delegations of all sorts -- athletic, cultural, academic, scientific, commercial -- all to our mutual advantage."

"we were particularly pleased to join in welcoming your representatives to the united nations last year," he said. "the debates of the world organization have been made more meaningful by your delegation's contributions."

mitchell sharp conveyed prime minister trudeau's most sincere thanks to premier chou en-lai for his kind invitation to visit the people's republic of china. he said that the prime minister desired to visit china at a mutually convenient date.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of canada and china.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned li meng-hua, li chuan, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, wang lei, wang yeh-chiu, peng hua, han hsu, wu fan-wu, chang ying, hsiao teh, sun so-chang. chu chuan-hsien and ma chia-chun.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINESE TABLE-TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back from Singapore, New Zealand and Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation returned here by plane this evening from a friendly tour of singapore, new zealand and australia. leader of the delegation is chen yuan-kao, and deputy leaders are cheng chi-hung and wang chuan-yao.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other organizations, including yu pu-hsueh and li meng-hua, as well as table tennis coaches and players.

in his speech at the airport, chen yuan-kao said: during our tour of singapore, new zealand and australia, we were accorded a warm and friendly reception by the people, table tennis associations, friendly personages of various circles and table tennis players in these countries, and were received by leaders of these countries. we are convinced that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and these countries would develop still further.

before returning home, the chinese t.t. delegation gave exhibition matches in hongkong for compatriots of all walks of life in hongkong and macao. foreign friends and officials of the british authorities in hongkong saw the matches. the hongkong table tennis association gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Machinery and Motor Vehicles Exhibition Closes in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 17, 1972)

the machinery and motor vehicles exhibition held by two hungarian foreign trading companies came to a close here today.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, chiao shan-min, vice-minister of light industry, lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned visited the exhibition and were accorded a warm and friendly reception by hungarian friends. they said that this exhibition would help promote the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries and further develop their scientific, technical and trade relations.

the exhibition was opened here on august 7. li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned attended the opening ceremony.

the exhibition demonstrated the achievements of hungarian machinery and motor vehicle industries. workers, peasants and soldiers and scientific and technical personnel of tientsin visited the exhibition which was welcomed as an expression of friendship between the chinese and hungarian people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and Visiting Group of Japan TT Association Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

a japanese junior table tennis delegation and a visiting group of the japan table tennis association with atsushi goto, vice-president of the japan t.t. association, as their leader, arrived here by air this afternoon.

deputy leader of the japanese junior t.t. delegation is takashi nomura, deputy director general of the japan t.t. association, and advisor is masao shimizu, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association. deputy leader of the visiting group of the japan t.t. association is nobutaro isaka, counsellor of the japan t.t. association.

they were welcomed at the airport by sung chung, acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; leading members of organizations concerned hsin cheng, tang yun-wu and mou tso-yun; and chinese table tennis coaches and junior players.

japanese friends in peking were present.

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and Visiting Group of Japan TT Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese junior table tennis delegation and the visiting group of the japan table tennis association, both being headed by atsushi goto.

deputy leader of the japanese junior t.t. delegation is takashi nomura and adviser is masao shimizu. deputy leader of the visiting group of the japan t.t. association is nobutaro isaka.

present were chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; sung chung, acting president of the host association; and other leading members of organizations concerned chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng, lu ting, tang yun-wu, hsin cheng and mou tso-yun, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

sung chung and atsushi goto proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. chinese and japanese players chatted and sang chinese and japanese songs.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Hideji Kawasaki and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih this evening met hideji kawasaki, diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan, and other japanese friends, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present at the meeting were all members of the visiting japanese youth group with masao yamasita as leader and tokio adachi as deputy leader and members of mr. hideji kawasaki's party.

present were also leading members and staff members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun and chang yu.

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 18, 1972)

the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation with hao chung-shih as head and chen kang and liu jang as deputy heads left here by air for home today after concluding a friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were tadashi yaoita, chairman, kaku ashika and hisashi yanagida, vice-chairmen, of japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association.

also present were over 100 japanese friends of various circles including hisao kuroda, kaheita okazaki, kinkazu saionji, shonai morii, tokumatsu sakamoto, keibun nishikawa, hisao ishino, fujio suganuma, hajime miyoshi, atsushi urushito, takeshi hayashi, hiroshi wakabayashi, shigeo sato, eiichi shukutani, yoshiaki hirakawa, takuma utsunomiya, kenichi fukuza, ikuo minagawa, saburo tamura, masahisa suganuma, takeo ito, nobuo danno, goro kiyomiya, masao tsukagoshi, shinichiro omori, and mitsuko kanba.

juichi sato, official from japan's ministry of agriculture and forestry was on hand.

also present at the airport were yun sang chol, director of the international bureau of the general association of korean residents in japan; kan wen-fang, chairman, and wu pu-wen, chen kun-wang and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china was also present.

the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation arrived in japan on july 17. it toured some areas in hokkaido and northeast, visited experimental farms, water conservancy projects, orchards, and horticultural experimental farms in fukushima, miyagi, yamagata, niigata, okayama, tottori, yamaguchi, ehime and osaka prefectures, and had discussions and exchange of technique with local peasants and technicians.

during its stay in tokyo, the delegation met and had a cordial conversation with agriculturist yuichi ochi, chairman of the science council of japan and former professor of tokyo university.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met jiro enjoji, director, and akira arai, editor-in-chief, of the "nippon keizai shimbun", and teruhisa inada, resident correspondent of the paper in peking. he gave a dinner in their honour.

present were shan ta-chi and chiang cheng-tsung.

Hideji Kawasaki and Other Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome hideji kawasaki, diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan, and other japanese friends.

the japanese guests included the visiting japanese youth group with masao yamasita as leader and tokio adachi as deputy leader, tomoharu okubo, permanent director and secretary-general of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and eiichi himeno of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

speaking at the banquet, liao cheng-chih, president of the host association, extended a warm welcome to the japanese friends. hideji kawasaki and masao yamasita made friendly speeches. the young japanese friends sang japanese and chinese songs.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations chang yu, wang hsiao-yi and wu shu-tung.

hideji kawasaki and other japanese friends arrived here by plane this morning and were greeted at the airport by liao cheng-chih and others.

Delegation of Japanese Aviation Companies Give Banquet in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1972)

the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa jointly gave a banquet here at noon today to thank the shanghai administration of civil aviation of china for its friendly reception.

attending were feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; liao ching-chun, director of the shanghai administration of civil aviation of china; sun ping-hua, leader, and tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan, deputy leaders, of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china; and wang ping-yu, deputy director of the international department of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

also present were japanese friends who accompanied the shanghai dance drama troupe home and are visiting china as guests, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, who is now in shanghai.

the chinese guests at the banquet thanked the japan air lines company and the all japan airways company for the efforts they had made to fly the shanghai dance drama troupe home and for their warm and friendly service on the trip. the japanese friends thanked the people of shanghai and the civil aviation of china for their friendly reception during their stay in shanghai.

the two japanese planes flew home this afternoon. the thirteen japanese correspondents who had covered the troupe's return to china left for home aboard the planes.

Feature Story on Tokyo-Shanghai Flight

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1972)

at nine o'clock peking time yesterday, two jet airliners, one belonging to jal (the japan air lines) and the other to ana (the all nippon airways), with the national flags of china and japan fluttering at their noses took off smoothly from haneda airport in tokyo and flew directly to shanghai. this direct flight of japanese airliners to china for the first time since the second world war reflects the further development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

on board the planes were all members of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china who were leaving for home after concluding its performance tour in japan, carrying with it the friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people. the captain of a plane said enthusiastically, "the friends of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china have made an important contribution to the promotion of china-japan friendship and the development of china-japan cultural exchange. we are honoured to be assigned the mission of making a special flight to bring the chinese guests back to their motherland exclamation"

the compartments were filled with chatting and singing in a friendly atmosphere after the chinese guests and japanese friends boarded the planes. as the ana plane took off, singers of the troupe on board of the plane sang japanese folk songs they learnt from the japanese friends, as they recalled how reluctantly they had said good-bye to the japanese friends just a moment

ago who had accompanied them day and night and worked so hard for the troupe's performance tour that they had sometimes neglected their sleep and meals. comrades in the orchestra accompanied the singers in high spirits.

the jal and ana had done a lot of work to ensure that the chinese guests were flown home safely and smoothly. they conduct a round-trip test flight to shanghai prior to this with nearly all members of the crews of the airliners taking part.

the air hostesses said in chinese, "please have a cup of tea", "please have refreshments" and "please fasten your safety belts". japanese friends told us that in order to promote japan-china friendship, the hostesses received a week's special training prior to flight and one of the courses was to learn some chinese phrases.

the seats in the compartment were re-fit by the ana to ensure the chinese guests a pleasant trip.

the airport cooks spent the whole night to prepare delicious chinese dishes. special menus in chinese and japanese with the words "long live sino-japanese friendship exclamation" on them were printed by the airline companies to express the wish for the continued development of friendly ties between the two peoples.

after learning this, a chinese actress said, "we'll never forget the friendly feeling japanese friends cherish for us. we thank them for their regards."

the jal airliner crew ardently took photos of the actors and actresses during the flight and presented the photos to them instantly as souvenirs.

the actresses and the airliner hostesses soon became friends and exchanged souvenirs of friendship and the flight. some actors and actresses presented their favourite badges to air stewards and hostesses. these moving scenes of friendship between the two peoples were snapped by japanese newsmen with television and other cameras.

the chinese artists and japanese friends had heart-to-heart chats during the flight. a japanese friend asked shih chung-chin, "are you worn out after playing 'the white-haired girl' so many times in japan?" shih replied, "in order to promote friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples we have forgotten tiredness and are wrapped in an atmosphere of sino-japanese friendship. all of us are glad that heartening prospects loom up in normalization of china-japan diplomatic relations." her remarks fully reflected their common aspirations, japanese friends noted.

people on board were filled with excitement as the two airliners flew over the estuary of the whangpoo river. the planes landed safely and on time at hungchiao airport. cheers and applause burst out in the compartments. the chinese passengers and the japanese airliner crews jointly hailed the success of the friendly flight and the new development in the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

Kenzo Nakajima and Other Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima, and bon shiraishi and torao miyagawa, permanent directors, and norio shirato, secretary-general, of the association, arrived here from shanghai by air this evening on a friendly visit upon invitation.

they were welcomed at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations wang yeh-chiu, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, sung chung, ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

on hand were masao shimizu, ichihei sugiyama, atsushi goto and other japanese friends.

upon their departure from shanghai, kenzo nakajima and other japanese friends were seen off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; hsu hai-tao, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan, deputy leaders, as well as a number of dancers, of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

Delegations of Japanese Aviation Companies Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa arrived here from shanghai by air this evening for a friendly visit on invitation.

the delegations were welcomed at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, chang jui-ai, wu shu-tung, han hsing-hua and chin su-cheng.

also present were representatives of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

on their departure from shanghai, shizuo asada, tokuji wakasa and the other japanese friends were seen off at the airport by liao ching-chun, director of the shanghai administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of other organizations.

20th Anniversary of Japanese Shipping Service to China Celebrated in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 18, 1972)

the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of japanese shipping service to china was celebrated at a reception given jointly by four organizations at the seamen's club here today. among the celebrations were also a cultural evening and a table tennis match.

the host organizations were: the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the shanghai branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the shanghai branch of the china ocean shipping agency and the shanghai branch of the china ocean shipping company.

the captains and part of the crews of the "florida maru", the "mokusei maru" and the "yamamie maru", japanese vessels lying at anchor in shanghai harbour, attended the reception and other celebrations.

feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, attended the celebrations. together with leading members of the four host organizations, he met the captains and representatives of the crews of the three japanese vessels. both guests and hosts expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and the shipping circles of china and japan would grow and that the shipping service between the two countries would continue to expand.

a japanese friend read at the reception a message of greetings from the shipping and transportation departments of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan.

the japanese seamen today had a friendly match with a local junior table tennis team, and attended a cultural show of musical and acrobatic items.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 17, 1972)

chinese ambassador feng yu-chiu gave a reception here on the evening of august 15 for the visiting chinese public health and friendship delegation.

present at the reception were mauritanian minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah, president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould segane, secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs mme. sall nee tokossel sy, director of the public health department of the ministry of health and social affairs moulaye abdel moumine, and other personages from public health circles.

diplomatic envoys from a number of friendly countries were also present.

speaking at the reception, ambassador feng yu-chiu and minister abdallahi wished the steady development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese documentary films "severed arm rejoined" and "china's acupuncture anaesthesia" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Exchange of Notes between China and Mongolia on Prolongation of Economic and Cultural Cooperation Agreement

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Aug. 6, 1972)

a ceremony was held here this afternoon for the exchange of notes on the prolongation of the 1952 agreement of economic and cultural cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mongolia, which is due to expire shortly.

the notes were exchanged by lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and tserentsodol, director of the third department of the mongolian foreign ministry, on behalf of the two sides.

present at the ceremony from the chinese side were diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and from the mongolian side were yundon, vice-minister of foreign affairs, natsagasambu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and tserendorzh, director of the liaison department for cultural relations with foreign countries under the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction and leader of the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission, gave a banquet here this evening.

attending were minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of

agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, leading members of departments concerned wen yeh-chan and others, and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang and his wife pai shu-chen.

present were muhammed aminu sanusi, deputy leader of the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission and nigerian ambassador to china; members of the mission; madame sanusi, and diplomatic officials of the nigerian embassy here.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. adebayo adedeji and fang yi toasted the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as its leader and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as its deputy leader left here by special plane this morning for a visit to nanking, shanghai and kwangchow in the company of chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

it was seen off at the airport by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, wen yeh-chan, wang chuan-pin, yen chia-hua, hsi yeh-sheng, tu tzu-tuan, liu ai-jan and wei wen-tao, and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang.

also present were t.a. mgbokwere, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the nigerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Stops Over in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, arrived here by special plane today on his way home from paris.

the vietnamese comrade-in-arms was welcomed at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and liang feng and hsiao huang.

also present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

in the evening, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of comrade le duc tho and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

present on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Takes Part in Dike Building in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 18, 1972)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, lien tien-jun, chinese economic representative in viet nam, and staff members of the chinese embassy here yesterday joined the hanoi people in dyke building.

tran van than, acting head of the first asia department of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam, le huu tan, member of the hanoi administrative committee and deputy leader of the hanoi anti-aircraft and anti-flood command and cadres of the construction site worked together with the chinese comrades.

le huu tan and vietnamese workers warmly welcomed ambassador wang yu-ping and other chinese comrades. the chinese ambassador said that the comrades of the chinese embassy were very happy to join the hanoi people in building dykes. it was a concrete act to show their great indignation at and strong condemnation for u.s. imperialism's strikes against dykes, dams and other water conservancy projects in north viet nam, he added.

at the interval, wang yu-ping in the company of tran van than and le huu tan paid respect and cordial regards to the workers at the construction site.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 17, 1972)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by li yen-nien, leading member of a department of the hsinhua news agency, arrived here today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the romanian foreign ministry.

meeting the delegation at the airport were petre iosif, deputy-director of the information department of the romanian foreign ministry, mircea angelescu, deputy editor-in-chief of "scinteia", ioan stanculescu, secretary general of the house of romanian journalists, virgil popescu, secretary general of "apararea patriei", and other leading members of the romanian press circles.

present at the airport were also chinese charge d'affaires ad interim wang chan-yuan and other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish National Table Tennis Team (A) Honored at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting swedish national table tennis team (a). the chinese and swedish teams played friendly matches after the ceremony.

premier chou en-lai, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng and vice-foreign minister ma wen-po attended the ceremony and watched the matches. they met and had a friendly conversation with erik extergren, leader, and sven-olof hammarlund, deputy leader, of the visiting team. karl-erik norrman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy, was present on the occasion.

the capital indoor stadium was today filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and sweden. above the rostrum were the national flags of china and sweden. streamers in the hall read: "a warm welcome to the swedish national table tennis team (a) exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and sweden exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the players of both countries marched into the arena to prolonged applause from a capacity crowd of 18,000. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. the players exchanged pennants and souvenirs, and children from the swedish embassy presented flowers to both teams.

before the matches started, chou en-lai, wang meng and ma wen-po, together with erik extergren, sven-olof hammarlund and karl-erik norrman, stepped down from the rostrum, shook hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken together.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were leading members of departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng and chou jung-kuo.

in the men's team event, sweden fielded stellan bengtsson, world champion in men's singles event, kjell johansson and bo persson, and china fielded hsi en-ting, third place winner in men's singles event in the last world championships, tiao wen-yuan and liang ko-liang. the two teams had a tense competition. the chinese team won the first three matches. stellan bengtsson then scored a win for the swedish team, beating hsi en-ting 2:0 with rapid powerful smashes. tiao wen-yuan outplayed bo persson 2:1 in the fifth match. then kjell johansson and stellan bengtsson won from liang ko-liang and tiao wen-yuan 2:1 and 2:0 respectively. the score was 4:3 in favour of the home team. in the final match, hsi en-ting delivering quick push shots overpowered kjell johansson who played loop drives with quick spin, and won 2:0. the chinese team thus gained a 5:3 victory over the swedish team.

birgitta radberg and lena·andersson of sweden met chou pao-chin and hu yu-lan of china in the women's team event. the chinese team won 3:0.

the staunch will, fine sportsmanship and excellent skill displayed by the players of both countries drew warm applause from the spectators.

this evening's matches were broadcast and televised live.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Chen Chih-fang's Speech at Plenary Meeting of Conference of Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 17, 1972)

chen chih-fang, chinese representative to the conference of the sea-bed committee of the united nations, made a speech at today's plenary session of the conference here, concerning the time, place and more preparations for the conference on the law of the sea. he refuted the trumped-up charges made by the soviet representative against the chinese delegation.

as regards the time and place for the conference on the law of the sea, chen chih-fang said, "thanks to the many positive proposals and reasonable recommendations made by the developing and the small and medium-sized countries in the course of discussion, our session has witnessed certain measure of progress. this is gratifying. but the progress has been slow because the superpowers have adamantly clung to their position of maritime hegemony and placed many obstacles in the way of various questions. obviously, the preparations made so far for the conference on the law of the sea are not adequate. making ample preparations is of great importance if the conference is to achieve fruitful results. delegations of many countries have proposed that there should be two more sessions of the sea-bed committee to complete its preparatory work. we think it to be entirely necessary. some delegations recommended that the precise time for convening the conference should be fixed in the light of the progress of the preparatory work in 1973. we think this is well-grounded.

"chile and austria have extended their warm invitations for the conference on the law of the sea to be held in santiago and vienna. we express our appreciation for their kindness. it is the view held by many countries that the next conference on the law of the sea should be held in a developing country. we support this reasonable suggestion. some other delegations have suggested that it can be held by stages in different countries. we think that this question may be considered at the same time when the u.n. general assembly meets to decide on the time of the conference to be convened."

concerning the draft resolution put forward by the thirteen states including algeria, brazil, chile and kuwait, chinese representative chen chih-fang said,

"the chinese delegation as a co-sponsor of this draft resolution, holds that, pending the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction, activities aiming at commercial exploitation of the resources in the area should discontinue. as we know, while we are now working together in formulating draft articles on the international regime governing the area, a number of states have already started the exploitation of the resources in the area in an attempt to create a fait accompli and thereby to reduce our efforts into insignificance. this is obviously incompatible with the wishes of the great majority of states."

"in his statement of august 10, the representative of the soviet union made trumped-up charges against the chinese delegation. he alleged that we 'distorted the facts concerning the soviet union' and drew the committee into 'political problems' and 'tried to make the committee choose another way, which is contributing little towards the success of our work'. these allegations are utterly groundless. the representative of the soviet union was unable to give one example to substantiate on which point we have 'distorted the facts concerning the soviet union'. therefore, such accusations do not merit any refutation on our part.

"everybody knows who has attempted to deny that the resources in the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind, and even to oppose the use of such phrases as 'limits of national jurisdiction' and 'international sea-bed area', thus provoking so much uncalled-for debates. everybody knows also who has stubbornly demanded the right of 'free transit' through straits within the territorial sea of the coastal states and has even gone to the length of asserting that 'free transit' through straits by warships can 'contribute to the promotion of international trade' rather than pose a threat to the security of the coastal states. it may be asked: which way are they making the committee choose in its work by such absurdities? anyone can draw his own conclusions from these facts."

CHINA AND US

UPI President Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1972)

roderick beaton, president of the united press international of the u.s., and his wife and a party of four arrived in peking today on a visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

they were greeted at the airport by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng ti and chien hsing, leading members of departments concerned.

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"MAY 7" SCHOOLS FOR CADRES

Take the Lead in Study and Study Perseveringly

by

The Party Committee of the "May 7" Cadre School
of Southeastern Region of Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1972)

An Important Condition for Managing the "May 7" Cadre School Well

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, our cadre school, following Chairman Mao's instructions "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," increased the hours devoted to the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. In this way, reading and study becomes an important part of the content of the training of cadres on active duty by rotation. This new situation requires the leadership squad of the cadre school to study Marxist theory more voluntarily and to take the lead in study and serve as an example.

At the beginning, some of the comrades in our Party committee were not voluntary enough in taking the lead in reading and study. Some of them were busy with their official work and could not settle down to read and study, while others were contented with playing the role of taking the lead in doing manual labor alone. As a result, they failed to grasp the students' study thoroughly and to grasp the key points because they themselves did not study well. Thus many students criticized us for our weak leadership.

Later, the Party committee discussed the significance of the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to the reality of the cadre school. Then everybody realized that it was especially significant for the leadership squad of the "May 7" Cadre School to read and study

seriously. This was not only because serious reading was the only way to increase the ability to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism and to implement thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, but also because if the leadership squad failed to take the lead in study, it would fail to acquire the power of initiative to lead the students in their reading and study.

At one time when the secretary of the Party committee of the Cadre School was staying at a selected spot in the Fourth Detachment, he discovered that some of the students had the confused idea of "we cannot make use of them" when they study Marxist-Leninist works. When this idea was discussed at a study meeting of the Party committee, it was further discovered that even some of the members of the Party committee did not understand this question clearly.

Thus the Party committee developed a discussion of the question of "can we or can we not make use of Marxist-Leninist works after we have studied them." Discussions made everybody realize that the idea of "we cannot make use of them" was caused by the bourgeois pragmatist and formalist "guideline" for study spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, which distorted the combination of study with practice as a "simple matching" and demanded "immediate results." Affected by such influence, some of the people thought reading was only for the sake of finding ready answers for specific problems encountered in work. When they failed to find these answers they considered their study of "no avail." This is obviously wrong.

According to Chairman Mao's teaching, when we study Marxist-Leninist works we must "truly grasp the essence of Marxism-Leninism and the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method." However, to achieve this we must go through a process of study, thinking, investigation and practice. In this way we shall be able to analyze and correctly and gradually solve specific problems which we encounter in our work. Then how can we say "we cannot make use of them"?

So, members of the Party committee took these ideas to the students and explained them. In the meantime, the Party committee members also summed up and popularized the standpoint, viewpoint and methods used by students of the class of Wuhsiang in their studies as well as the experience and lessons which they learned in the course of line struggle. This enabled the students to solve the ideological question of "we cannot make use of them" and further raised their consciousness in study.

From this incident, comrades of the Party committee realize further that members of the leadership squad must study well before they can exercise good leadership over study in the school. The leadership squad's taking the lead in the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well is an important condition for managing the "May 7" Cadre School well.

Struggling Against Erroneous Ideas and Advance Ceaselessly

After comrades of the Party committee understand the significance of taking the lead in study, their consciousness for study is raised as compared with the past. However, if study is to last for a long time, struggle will still be necessary. In the meantime we still have to eliminate thoroughly the preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in connection with the question of study and incessantly overcome erroneous ideas which hinder serious reading and study. We struggled against the feeling of fear of difficulties first, then we struggled against the feeling of blind complacency.

The feeling of fear of difficulties in study was especially conspicuous during the study of "Anti-Dühring." Some of the comrades said: "World schematism," "principles of forms of being," and what not are really difficult to swallow! So they put the text aside and looked for reference works elsewhere. Some of the comrades even beat a retreat.

To overcome the feeling of fear of difficulties and enable study to go on, members of the Party committee studied Chairman Mao's teaching together: "At the very beginning of our study of Marxism, our ignorance of or scanty acquaintance with Marxism stands in contradiction to knowledge of Marxism. But by assiduous study, ignorance can be transformed into knowledge, scanty knowledge into extensive knowledge, and blindness in the application of Marxism into mastery of its application."

They also analyzed the example of a member of the Party committee with a worker's background who studied assiduously and made relatively rapid progress. The comrades said excitedly: Marxism is not esoteric at all. As long as we study diligently we shall be able to transform ignorance into knowledge and scanty knowledge into extensive knowledge." Preposterous theories frantically spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, such as the "esoteric theory," "short-cut theory," etc., were for the sake of opposing and sabotaging our study of Marxist theory. We must never fall into this trap!

After confidence in overcoming difficulties was increased, they all concentrated their efforts on how to have a good grasp of Marxism. On the basis of private study comrades of the Party committee stepped up collective discussion and collective thinking so as to make progress together. Some of the comrades in the instruction and research group of the Cadre School studied more Marxist-Leninist works than we did, so we often asked them to teach us. Everybody more self-consciously combined reading of Marxist-Leninist books with reading of Chairman Mao's books. During the study of the first chapter of "Anti-Dühring," we combined this study with a study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as "On Practice," etc. This was very helpful to the understanding of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After a period of study, certain comrades in the Party committee again developed self-complacency, thinking that since they had already studied the several Marxist-Leninist books once together with the students of the last term, they were qualified to handle the situation in the present term because students in this term were still basically studying these same books. As a result, they slackened a little. Could they really afford to "take it easy"? Actual facts gave us a warning. During a study of "The Civil War in France," one of the members of the Party committee attended a discussion held by the students. One of the students put forth a question: In 19th century France why did the Paris Commune, which was a dictatorship of the proletariat, fail after it was established? This member of the Party committee could not answer the question offhand, but a student relatively systematically analyzed the cause of the failure and the lessons which should be learned from it.

A prompt analysis and discussion on this incident enabled everybody to realize that we must not have the slightest vanity or self-conceit when we study revolutionary theories. Blind self-complacency is an obstacle to serious reading. To have a real grasp of Marxism we must never become satisfied with half-baked knowledge, instead, we must persevere in reading and study seriously. After opposing self-conceit and eliminating complacency, study in the Party committee went still deeper.

We Must Eliminate Formalism and Retain Necessary Systems

According to the experience we acquired, to persevere in reading books earnestly we must firmly uphold the necessary systems for study.

One of the ways adopted by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to undermine study was by encouraging formalism. After repudiating this evil wind, we discovered that certain comrades developed the idea of "systems for study are not essential," which exercised a bad influence on the persistence in study. Thus the Party committee developed discussion on this question and drew a clear line of demarcation between formalism and necessary systems for study." Such systems as setting aside fixed hours for study, formulation of practical and feasible study plans, taking notes on questions of orientation and line, and holding study exchange meetings, etc., are all favorable for studying successfully and should therefore be firmly upheld.

On the basis of having elevated our understanding, we firmly uphold the following systems: In addition to grasping time to engage in study by themselves, comrades of the Party committee are to spend two afternoons a week to engage in concentrated reading and to take part in collective discussion once every half a month. Members of the Party committee are to make arrangements according to the characteristics of the Cadre School for going deep into classes and groups to study together with the students and engaging in mutual study and mutual promotion for two afternoons a week.

The Party committee is to conduct periodic inspections to rectify the style of study and sum up experience and lessons as well as invite cadres and students of various classes to comment on the study of members of the Party committee.

After the establishment of systems for study, we stress voluntary observance. Comrades who go elsewhere on duty are required to take their study assignments along when they leave and make reports about their studies upon their return. Whenever hours for collective study are used for something else for special reasons, we generally make up for lost time in the evening.

* * *

Study the Full Text Assiduously By Oneself

by

"May 7" Cadre School of Huangp'u Ch'ü, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1972)

How should the relation between private study and tutoring and the relation between reading the [full translation of the] original and reading reference materials about it be handled? This is a question which our "May 7" Cadre School often came across when we organized the students to read books.

Some of the students wanted more tutor's reports and reference materials as soon as they entered the school but failed to pay enough attention to the question of how they should study the full text assiduously by themselves. We learned from the practice of training cadres on active duty during the past two years that to help the students with their study, the Cadre School should do some tutoring work, but in order for them to learn Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well, private study of [the full translation of] the original must be considered the principal way and assiduous study of the full text must be encouraged.

Do Not Rely Upon Second-Hand Materials

Why do we have to persevere in private study of the original as the principal way? The reasons are as follows:

First, in a letter to J. Block (?), Engels said this to him about the study of historical materialism: "I ask you to study this theory according to the original instead of according to second-hand materials--which are indeed much easier." Serious reading of the original facilitates understanding of the spiritual essence of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and can also help to prevent misunderstanding which reliance on second-hand material may sometimes bring about.

Second, Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is not just a matter of understanding the conclusions about general laws drawn by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from their extensive study of real life and revolutionary experience, but of studying their standpoint and method in examining and solving problems." Without reading the original it is often possible to understand only several conclusions and it is only by studying the original that we can understand how our revolutionary teachers examined and solved problems and can learn the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods.

Third, to study Marxist theory we must use our brains, link our study with reality, and study assiduously as Lenin put it: "He who does not exert himself fails to find the truth." Those who do not study assiduously by themselves but rely solely on receiving tutoring can never truly understand Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Fourth, it is the responsibility of the "May 7" Cadre School to serve as a base for educating cadres. It must not only help the cadres to read their books well during the period of training but also build up a foundation in them so that they can continue to study perseveringly after they have returned to their work posts. That is to say: During the period of training, we must help the students to raise their consciousness in study, to cultivate the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice and to increase their ability to study by themselves. If they mainly listen to tutor's reports, read reference materials and develop a habit of "walking with a cane" when they are in the Cadre School, it will be unfavorable for them as far as persevering study on active duty is concerned.

Grasping Line Struggle As the Key Link

Why are some of the students so enthusiastic about listening to tutor's reports and reading reference materials? One of the more common reasons is that they are afraid of difficulties when they study Marxist-Leninist works. Is it really true that these comrades cannot study Marxist-Leninist works? No! We discovered after some investigation and analysis that with the exception of a small number of comrades whose cultural standard was too low and who truly found study very difficult, the fear developed by many comrades was mainly caused by the influence of the preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Some comrades were frightened by the "esoteric theory" and developed a fear for the study of Marxist-Leninist works. Some fell into the trap of the "short-cut theory" and hoped to "get the ready-made" and "take the short-cut" in their studies. As a result, they lacked the spirit of assiduous study.

In view of this situation, in organizing studies we insisted on using line struggle as the leading factor and began repudiating incessantly the remnant poison spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i concerning the question of study from the very beginning of the training. We also pointed out that the preposterous theories spread by these people such as the "esoteric theory," "short-cut theory," etc., were for the sake of frightening work-peasant cadres and deceiving revolutionary comrades in an attempt to hinder and sabotage the cadres' study of Marxist theory so that they might fish in troubled waters and change the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party.

After a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of students further raised their consciousness in study and began to study Marxist-Leninist works assiduously to raise their line consciousness. After having finished reading the "Communist Manifesto," an old master-worker who had only three years of education and was a member of the workers' propaganda team of the school, said: "In the past I dared not touch Marxist-Leninist books because I always thought my cultural standard was too low. But this time, after reading the 'Communist Manifesto' I feel that what Marx and Engels wrote are all revolutionary truths that belong to the working class and that the 'Communist Manifesto' is a book which we awakened workers must read."

Many cadres who studied Marxist-Leninist works for the first time said with confidence: We were tricked by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and considered Marxist-Leninist works very esoteric; but after studying in the Cadre School we feel that as long as we study earnestly, strive to practice, and persevere in it untiringly, we can learn more about Marxism-Leninism gradually if we are given the time.

Doing A Good Job in Tutoring on the Basis of Private Study

Our stressing self-study of the original as the principal way does not mean that we do not want mutual help and suitable tutoring in the course of study. We must do tutoring work and must do it well.

In organizing studies we grasp the following three links:

Read by oneself and think by oneself. The greatest amount of time is set aside for this. We demand that the students read every book over several times carefully, think as they read and emphasize the grasping of spiritual essence and the study of Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods.

Discussion together and study together. We organize the students to enlighten and help one another mutually on the basis of private study: First, mutual help among small groups in which they discuss the books chapter by chapter and paragraph by paragraph to settle points of doubt and understand the spirit. Second, discussion by the whole class in which they develop discussions on the principal problems so as to deepen understanding. Third, mutual exchange. After a certain stage in study is reached, the classes conduct mutual exchange activities through discussions of experience in study, development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and other methods so as to achieve mutual progress.

Tutoring by teachers. On the basis of the students' preliminary private study and mutual help, comrades of the instruction and research group of the school conducted a guided reading, the purpose of which was explanation of background, pointing out of salient points, and explanation of uncommon terms and quotations as well as works which were relatively difficult to understand so as to help the students to eliminate the "road blocking tigers." Then the teachers answered questions asked by the students during their further studies.

We have learned from practice that we must pay attention to the following two points during our tutoring work: First, we must follow the mass line such as inviting comrades from among the students who have a relatively high standard of knowledge of theories to help prepare the classes. Second, we must oppose the use of the method of injection in teaching but adopt the method of enlightenment with the purpose of helping the students to study better by themselves.

We also have teachers and students of the same group render more help to those few students who still have difficulties in recognizing the written word.

In the course of study, we emphasized the combination of theory with practice, the combination of reading with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and the combination of reading with the remolding of world outlook. We insist on "producing as we study" so that the students may be able to read books earnestly with reference to the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and raise higher their consciousness of line struggle.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Help Battalion and Regimental Cadres Link Up Reality with Conscientious Reading

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch) The Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Peking Command has achieved better results in helping cadres who have risen from basic level units to leadership posts in battalions and regiments in conscientious reading and study. Led by the divisional Party committee, these cadres have read conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao, and there is a further improvement in their ideological and theoretical level as well as their awareness of line struggle. Their leadership experience in work is constantly enriched, and they have become better at leading the unit in fulfilling various tasks.

Since the "9th Congress" of the Party following developments in the revolutionary situation, a group of basic level cadres in this division has risen to work stations in the battalions and regiments. In order to raise the leadership level of these cadres, the divisional Party committee has paid attention to helping them with their reading and study. In the past two years, the divisional Party committee has in succession held seven terms of study classes, and trained these cadres in a planned way. Each month it also holds a three-to-five day short-term reading class, and in the light of problems in the private study of these cadres, carries out collective tutoring.

Members of the divisional Party committee, going to the units to direct work, are taking care to inspect the condition of study, examine the result of study of these cadres and help them in solving difficult problems. At present, these cadres have universally studied such works of Marx and Lenin as "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "Critique of the Gotha Program," and such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and also paid attention to making an effort in studying and grasping the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, and raising their ideological and political level as well as awareness of line struggle.

On the basis of the fervid work activism of these cadres, this divisional Party committee has, being always anxious to help them solve correctly problems in work, and focusing attention on orientation and problem in line, helped them read and study, and raised their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

I Tzu-ch'iu, the new director of the political office of a certain regiment was assigned the work of grasping the construction of Party organizations at the basic level. Owing to the fact that he had been paying more attention to concrete problems, his work result was not good. Chin Wan-ch'i, the deputy secretary of the divisional Party committee, studied together with him the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the nature

and work of a proletarian party, and with reference to the feat of how formerly in the war the Party branch of the Takung 1st company of this regiment, by giving play to the role of a fighting citadel, won the glorious title of "Model Party branch in fighting unity," * and discussed the importance of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let the building of Party branches be based on the companies," which enabled him to understand that grasping the Party's basic construction mainly meant carrying through Chairman Mao's Party construction line at the basic level.

With the help of the divisional Party committee, I Tzu-ch'iu regularly went deep into the company units, made investigations and studied, and in the light of problems existing in work, carried out education in Chairman Mao's Party construction line on the Party branches of the units and the broad mass of Party members, and strengthened the building of Party organizations in the basic level.

In order to enable these cadres to acquire experience in leading work quickly, the divisional Party committee in the study has paid attention not only to guiding them in delving into the study of revolutionary theory but also to helping them use revolutionary theory to direct revolutionary practice.

Not long after Wang Yün-po, the new leadership cadre of a certain regiment, arrived at his post, he led the unit to a plateau outside the pass to reclaim land and plant rice. In view of the greater salinity of the soil and the peculiarity of the low temperature, he visited more than ten farm villages with the cadres and fighters, called on the old peasants, and amassed a great deal of first-hand information. He took measures in a manner suited to local conditions and scored a bumper harvest the very first year.

However, in the second year, when they planted more than 100 mow on the delta, the rice seedling was puny and yellow. At that time Li Hua, the secretary of the divisional Party committee, at once studied with him Chairman Mao's philosophical works, investigated together with him the condition of the soil in the delta and the soil temperature. They discovered that salinity there was even higher, and the soil temperature even lower. Because Wang Yün-po had followed the planting method of the first year, that was why he failed. After having discovered the cause, he mobilized the masses to offer plans and make suggestions, adopted measures for reducing the salinity and raising the temperature of the water, and enabled the seedlings to resume normal growth quickly.

Since then Wang Yün-po has been paying even more attention in practice to reading and study, using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct work, and his leadership level has kept on improving.

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* "团結战斗模范党支部".

BASIC LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Sungch'u Commune Party Committee Holds Monthly Democratic Life Meeting

- Development of criticism and self-criticism to preserve a modest and prudent leadership style

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, August 20, 1972) Since its establishment in July, 1970, the Party committee of Sungch'u commune in Yünmeng hsien, Hopei Province, has maintained holding a democratic life meeting each month, developed criticism and self-criticism, and enabled members of the Party committee to establish a modest and prudent leadership style.

At the beginning, everybody invariably felt that there was nothing much to say at a democratic life meeting. Could it be that the work and ideological style of each and every member of the Party committee was 100 percent perfect? That could hardly be possible. The secretary of the commune Party committee made a serious analysis of various facts, and realized that it was not people had nothing to say, but that nobody was willing to speak out. He was determined to set the pace well at the democratic life meeting and develop criticism and self-criticism actively.

Sungch'u commune is in a cotton producing district. In 1970, when he was first transferred there to act as Party secretary, he encountered an unprecedented rainstorm in history, and the cotton fields were turned into a sea of water. The poor and lower-middle peasants, under the leadership of the Party committee, battled night and day, drained away the water and saved the young plants, reaping a good harvest of 147 catties of ginned cotton. The commune became a leader in the whole hsien.

At that time he was filled with elation, for he felt that the leading members who served in previous terms before him had never been able to change the physiognomy there, whereas on the first year of his arrival, despite his unfamiliarity with people and local conditions and with a calamity looming over his head, a battle to stand on their own feet had been won. When he became aware of his own complacency, he quickly made a self-criticism at a democratic life meeting of the Party committee. In this way he gave an impetus to the other members of the Party committee, and the democratic life meeting of the Party committee became more and more active. Since then, at democratic life meetings, the secretary of the Party committee has always maintained setting the pace in making manifest the spirit of self-criticism.

In 1971, the commune set a new record of producing 160 catties of ginned cotton per mow. Under this new condition, the secretary discovered himself getting conceited and complacent once more. Therefore, at a democratic life meeting of the Party committee, he again made a self-criticism and also an

examination at a meeting of production brigade and production team cadres, inviting everybody to supervise his work and help him overcome the style of regarding himself always as being right.

For the past several years, the development of maintaining criticism and self-criticism has become a style among members of the Party committee of Sungch'u commune. Whether they are among members of the Party committee, in front of lower level cadres, or before leading members from the upper level, they are not afraid to carry out criticism and self-criticism, and not afraid to admit their own shortcomings and mistakes, but try to correct them as quickly as possible.

A Party committee member happens to be the oldest in the Party committee, although he has the longest service record and joined the Party the earliest, he nevertheless sets a stern demand on himself, and respects the opinion of committee members much younger than himself. Once, in making an estimate of summer grain production in the commune, this old Party committee member, relying on his years of work experience with the commune, worked out a set of figures and was prepared to submit a report based on it to the upper level. At that time, it so happened that some other committee members had worked out a set of figures for summer grain production on the basis of more realistic materials, and the gap between these two sets of figures was too big.

If a report had been made to the upper level based on the figures of this old Party member, the state would transfer 100,000 catties of grain more from the commune. Although this mistake did not become a reality, still the old Party committee member, upon discovering the mistake, immediately carried out an examination at a Party committee meeting on his failure to make careful investigation and study and his bad habit of doing work by relying on past experience alone. After that, he again made an in-depth investigation, worked out a new estimate and reported it to the leadership organ above. The spirit of this old Party committee member in fearlessly making self-criticism has had a very good effect on the whole Party committee.

Members of the Party committee of this commune also regard the holding of democratic life meetings of the Party well as a good opportunity for carrying out line education. On more important problems, the democratic life meeting of the Party committee would be held on the scene. When the deputy secretary of the Party committee was settling down at a selected spot in the No. 5 production team of Sanho production brigade, some of the cadres of this production team made a proposal to develop sideline production. Thinking that this would be a good idea, he immediately gave his approval. However, as he had not properly dealt with the relations between agriculture and sideline production, when sideline production was carried out it ended up on the wrong road, and agricultural production was affected.

This deputy secretary deeply realized that because he had not properly carried out investigation and study beforehand on what sideline production to develop and how to organize production, he had no basis to work on and that caused sideline production to become separated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At a democratic life meeting of the Party, he proposed holding

a meeting in the No. 5 production team of Sanho production brigade, and invited the secretaries of Party branches from production brigades and poor and lower-middle peasants from production teams to participate. This deputy secretary made a penetrating self-criticism at the meeting, talked about the struggle between the two lines existing in the development of sideline production, and proposed henceforth that they must carry out sideline production well under the guidance of the correct line. In that way, he not only strengthened his concept of line struggle, but also enabled the cadres and commune members of the production brigades and production teams to gain a lively and concrete line education. Later, this deputy secretary went to the more backward Huangchin production brigade to settle down at a point, he was able to draw on the lesson of his previous experience.

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Kaochiatien Commune Party Committee Strengthens the Building of Basic-Level Party Organizations

- The Kaochiatien commune Party committee conducts thorough investigations, firmly grasps typical cases, and regularly carries out education in the basic line. As a result, a number of good Party branches and good Party members noted for their conscientious implementation of the Party's line and policies have appeared in the commune

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, August 17, 1972) The Kaochiatien commune Party committee of Hsifeng hsien, Liaoning Province, regularly conducts education in the Party's basic line for Party members, thus strengthening the building of Party organizations at basic levels.

The Kaochiatien commune Party committee has made an extensive and thorough investigation of all the Party branches. To conclude, it has analyzed and compared five Party branches which have achieved comparatively good work results with three others which were poorer in work performance. All the better Party branches share common characteristics of paying attention to conducting education in the Party's basic line in connection with actual local conditions. These Party branches have constantly raised the consciousness of their leading members and Party members in class struggle and line struggle, eliminated interference from the "Left" and the Right, and correctly implemented the Party's line and policies. As for the three weaker Party branches, some of their leading members were unable to distinguish the correct line from the erroneous one while others did not carry out policies. Thus they failed to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and both revolution and construction were adversely affected.

Thanks to these investigations and study, the commune Party committee is able to grasp the essence of the question. They realize that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," that it is only by grasping line education for basic-level Party organizations as a fundamental task can the building of these organizations be strengthened and the Party branches play out their role of fighting bastions.

By means of division of labor, members of the commune Party committee conscientiously grasp well typical cases and firmly carry out line education. In recent years, five sessions of classes on the Party have been held for all Party members and activists of the Party in the commune. In addition, line education has been carried out in various forms. They have held educational exhibitions on class struggle and invited veteran Party members to narrate "three histories." The Party committee has also conducted vivid and concrete line education by summing up various experiences in work, by examining the implementation of policies, and by analyzing various tendencies existing on the basic levels.

Since last autumn, the commune has held four sessions of study classes for Party members and cadres, and sponsored two experience-exchange meetings on the implementation of policies. These classes and meetings conducted deep-going investigations with basic-level Party organizations, and carried out research and study on the implementation of the seven rural economic policies including "Taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development," and "From each according to his ability and to each according to his labor." They have also criticized the "Left" and Right opportunist line and the policies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, eliminated the interference from the "Left" and the Right, thus raising the consciousness for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and whipping up the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members.

This spring, in an investigation of Tsu Yu production brigade, the deputy secretary of the Party committee discovered that the brigade's unsatisfactory implementation of the principle of "Taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development," was due to the erroneous thinking of some Party members and cadres who thought that staying "Left" was better than going Right, and who, therefore, lacked resolution when implementing the Party's policies. In view of this situation, they put emphasis on summing up the experiences of a brigade at the foot of the mountains which had better carried out the principle. They popularized the way the secretary of this particular Party branch adhered to the principle of the Party spirit, the way he boldly resisted various erroneous tendencies and conscientiously carried through the Party's line and policies. The broad masses of Party members were called upon to learn from him.

Through education on the Party, a number of good Party branches and good Party members implementing the Party's line and policies conscientiously have appeared successively in the commune. As a result, the Party's policies are better implemented and the enthusiasm of the masses is further aroused. At present, the three backward Party branches have undergone varying degrees of changes, two of them have joined the advanced contingent, and the building of these basic-level Party organizations had been further strengthened.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Promote the Style of Being Realistic, Saying Honest Things and Doing Honest Work

- Leading members of the CCP T'ienchen hsien committee vigorously criticize formalism and establish the style of in-depth investigation and study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 21, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, August 20, 1972) While carrying out education in ideology and political line, the CCP T'ienchen hsien committee of Shansi Province, by maintaining and giving play to the glorious tradition of the Party, by advocating the spirit of being realistic, saying honest things and doing honest work, and by proceeding in all cases from reality, has effectively pushed forward the unremitting advance and development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

In accordance with the consistent instruction of Chairman Mao, leading members of the CCP T'ienchen hsien committee have regularly applied the one-dividing-into-two concept in dealing with themselves, developed criticism and self-criticism, and enabled themselves to carry out work unassumingly and on the basis of the principles of the Party. Since the setting up of the new hsien Party committee, the leading members have held three rectifications in succession, studied Chairman Mao's teaching on being realistic, realized that being realistic was a glorious tradition in our Party, and it was the duty of a Party leadership organ of this grade to maintain and give play to this glorious tradition. In the rectifications, they solicited the views of representatives from various quarters, such as the poor and lower-middle peasants, workers and departmental cadres, and helped the leading members of the hsien Party committee raise their awareness of line struggle.

Last year, a responsible comrade from the provincial Party committee arrived at T'ienchen hsien for an inspection, and the secretary of the hsien Party committee reported to him, "There are 160,000 mow of irrigated fields in the whole hsien, of which some 100,000 mow are guaranteed field." Later, the responsible comrade of the provincial Party committee made an on-the-spot examination together with the secretary of the hsien Party committee, and discovered that the area of irrigated field was not that extensive.

Afterwards, the secretary of this hsien Party committee carried out an investigation to verify the area of the irrigated field, and it was then discovered that the figures of the irrigated area formerly available had been accumulated over the years. Over the past years, some of the irrigation wells had gone dry and could no longer be used for irrigation, so the actual irrigated area was not quite that large. At that time, some of the people said, "The secretary of the hsien Party committee had just been

transferred here from the outside, and had been in charge of work in the hsien Party committee for less than two months. The figures were supplied to him by departments concerned, and he could hardly be blamed for that."

However, the secretary of the hsien Party committee refused to accept this as an excuse to evade responsibility. On the contrary, at a conference of cadres at four levels in the whole hsien, he voluntarily carried out a self-examination, and used it to instruct the whole body of cadres in advocating the spirit of being realistic. The work style of the leading member of the hsien Party committee profoundly influenced the work style of leading members at various levels in the basic level.

In June this year, the correspondence group of Hsüanchiat'a commune wrote an article for the newspaper. Later, the commune Party committee discovered that there were places in the report that were at variance with the facts, and they wrote a letter to the editorial department of the newspaper asking for a retraction as well as making a written examination to the hsien Party committee.

In order to raise the understanding of everybody, the CCP T'ienchen hsien committee has in carrying out line education organized the masses to criticize vigorously, in breadth and in scope, the formalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled everybody to further establish the work style of not going for an empty name and planting their feet solidly on the ground.

Since 1965, Sanshihlipu production brigade of Sanshihlipu commune has been carrying out scientific experiments. It has scored quite a few achievements in the way of agricultural scientific experiment. It has been commended by the upper level, and members from fraternal communes and production brigades from outside the province have come regularly for visits and study. However, this advanced experience was not properly popularized in the production brigade itself, and the output of grain in the big fields remained very low. Last year, during the education in line, by means of criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, leading members of the brigade raised their awareness of line struggle, and the experience from the experimental plots was conscientiously popularized in the big fields. This year, an unprecedented fine harvest is scored in the several hundred mow of wheat of this production brigade.

The leadership members of the T'ienchen hsien Party committee are of the opinion that, in order to establish the work style of being realistic and doing things in a solid and down-to-earth manner, they must first overcome idealist transcendentalism, go deep into reality for investigation and study, and determine work policy in accordance with actual conditions.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Hsien Develops Small Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 20, 1972)

_____, a county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has mainly relied on its own resources to put up more than 100 small factories and mines. these include farm machinery manufacture and repair works, metallurgical works, plants producing hydro-electric power generators, fertilizer, insecticides, cement, chemicals and paper, and iron mines.

perched on mountain ranges, luchuan county now has nearly 7,000 workers as against just over 100 before liberation, who were employed in an iron pot moulding mill and some smithies and potteries.

small industry has given impetus to farm production. grain yield before liberation averaged about 1.5 tons per hectare. it rose to 7.5 tons last year. there are also advances in other undertakings by people's communes. there is a higher rate of self-sufficiency in manufactured goods. a bleak mountainous area in the past, the county is now prospering.

the county has given priority to the production of fertilizer, insecticides, cement and farm machinery and other branches directly linked with farming. the county farm machinery manufacture and repair plant also turns out machine tools to equip workshops at the commune and production brigade levels. manual labour, which used to be universal, is gradually being replaced in ploughing, irrigation, threshing, farm produce processing and fodder crushing by 590 pumping stations, 113 tractor units, 6,000 rice transplanters and many other mechanical devices.

at first, views differed as to the ways of expanding industry in the mountain area. some people claimed that the only way was to ask for state aid. but the county leadership and most of the people held that the county ought to rely mainly on its own efforts. facts showed that making full use of local manpower and resources to build industry was practical and gave better results.

the county had no water turbine or generator when it built its first hydro-electric power station. the government allocated it some iron and other materials. but equipment and technical personnel were insufficient for making the turbine and generator. the county sent some workers elsewhere to learn how while it set up a cupola for iron casting and made punch presses and boring machines by local methods. the cadres and workers turned out the first water turbine and generator to assemble a generating unit in 80 days. later, they manufactured a number of lathes and other equipment and set up a workshop for making water power generating equipment.

they built three sets of power generating units for the 2,044-kilowatt station and turned out water turbines of different specifications. they also trained 800 technicians for building and operating water power stations for people's communes.

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the county has set up its industry by mass campaigns and making use of what is available locally. in the big leap forward year of 1958, the people set up many small enterprises by utilizing local water and mineral resources. a production team of 19 poor peasant households dug an 800-metre-long canal and put up a small hydro-power station with its own investment in seven months of hard work. this project has provided irrigation for the team's farmland and power to mechanize threshing and processing of agricultural and sideline products.

in the past dozen years or so, the county has set up 108 small hydro-power stations with a total generating capacity of more than 6,000 kilowatts, which supply electricity to its agriculture and industry.

the county set up a small cement plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons annually, using as its raw material the abundant limestone found in the mountains in the northeast. each commune now runs a paper mill using the local supplies of rice stalks, bamboo and rushes as raw material. a pyrite mine was opened and a sulphuric acid plant set up which turns out 3,000 tons a year. in the last two years the county has opened some 180 ore-showing points to produce over a dozen kinds of ore for local industry and elsewhere.

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RURAL INDUSTRY

East China Mountain Hsien Develops Small Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 19, 1972)

a mountainous county in east china's fukien province has developed local industry in the spirit of self-reliance. total industrial output value in 1971 was more than ten times that in early years after liberation in 1949.

yungchun county in the central part of the province now has nearly 260 small and medium factories and mines, covering fuel, metallurgy, power-generating, chemicals, machinery, textiles, paper-making, sugar refining and farm produce processing. among the sixty major products are iron, coal, cement, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, generators, electric motors, water turbines, rice huskers, flour mills and threshers. before liberation, even consumer goods had to be brought in from elsewhere or even imported because the county had only one hydro-electric power station with a capacity of five kilowatts and a meagre number of handicraft workshops.

the county's progress in building industry has taken great effort. guided by chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance, the people set up a number of factories after liberation and especially in 1958, the big leap forward year, when they added iron smelting works, coal mines, machinery shops, chemical fertilizer plants and small hydro-electric power stations. later,

liu shao-chi and company pushed a revisionist line that denied the strength of the masses and ignored small industry. the factories were ordered closed. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people criticized this line. they said that in slashing back small local industry, liu shao-chi tried to sabotage chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". he attempted to turn china back into an imperialist colony. the factories and power stations were soon reopened and many new ones were added. output of coal, iron, chemical fertilizer, cement and water turbines last year rose one to eight times over the pre-cultural revolution period.

the county mobilized the masses and used local resources to develop industry. the hungshan production brigade constructed a small hydro-electric power station with a generating capacity of five kilowatts in two months on a mountain 1,000 metres above sea level. the county built several bigger power stations. they provide eletricity for industry and agriculture. ten thousand commune members worked hard in 1970 and the following year and in ten months completed the tungkuan power station that has a generating capacity of 2,500 kilowatts. the project included an 11-kilometre canal dug on mountain slopes, two tunnels and a dam. small power stations now dot the county landscape.

the county stressed the building of small and medium factories and encouraged indigenous methods of production. the county's tungyung machinery plant was started by several workers with a hand-operated lathe to repair and make farm tools. the workers made equipment and expanded the plant. it now has 250 workers. in the past ten years or more, it has produced over 1,000 water turbines, 80 small generators and a host of machines for processing farm and side-line produce.

local industry supports agriculture and plans production to meet its needs. because of this support and the building of water control projects, the county last year reaped a good harvest although it was hit by drought, pests, windstorms and frost. total grain output was twice the 1949 figure.

RURAL EDUCATION

Young Woman Teacher Helps Bring Primary School Education to North China Villages

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 20, 1972)

a young woman teacher of shansi, a communist, has helped universalize primary school education in mountain villages in this north china province.

an increasing number of people in these villages are equipped with general education and some scientific knowledge. this pushes forward the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

wu hsiu-chen came as a volunteer at age nineteen to teach in a primary school in the mingma production

brigade in a mountain on the southern outskirts of taiyuan, capital of the province, in 1964. the school was started with simple equipment in a stone cave-building. the brigade party branch secretary encouraged her to take the job despite the poor facilities and follow chairman mao's teachings to bring education to this backward mountainous area.

wu hsiu-chen visited the 25 poor and lower-middle peasant households of the 29 families in the brigade's three villages. no one in these homes had any schooling for generations. they told her how they had suffered from oppression and exploitation by the landlords and rich peasants and how the exploiters had taken advantage of thier illiteracy in old china. determined to run the school well, she helped repair the cave-building and make stone desks and benches.

even so, some school-age children did not come or came only irregularly. wu hsiu-chen revisited every household to find out why. one poor peasant's daughter had to mind younger brothers and sisters at home. another peasant girl walked with great difficulty due to infantile paralysis. wu hsiu-chen consulted the party branch secretary to find varied ways to run the school. so the primary school allowed some pupils to come later and go home earlier or study in the evening if their homes were short of labour power. some pupils with several younger brothers and sisters were allowed to come to school with them. she taught some pupils in their homes if they were unable to come. the school brought some pupils from their homes and back if they were weak or disabled and could not climb the mountain. thus all the school-age children were enrolled.

wu hsiu-chen crossed the mountain in all weather to escort some pupils and teach others in their homes. on snowy days she got up earlier than usual to remove snow from several rough mountain paths so that the pupils would not stumble.

the primary school graduated its first class in the summer of 1968. one of them became the brigade's bookkeeper and others registered work-points for production teams apart from doing farm work. the school added some teachers. the brigade party branch decided to set up a junior middle school class at the request of the poor and lower-middle peasants and assigned wu hsiu-chen to teach it. at first she hesitated but finally gained confidence from chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare". she carefully prepared her lessons and discussed anything difficult with the students. she went to a junior middle school downhill on sundays to learn from other teachers.

OUTSTANDING POSTMAN

Outstanding Tajik Postman in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 20, 1972)

a postman of tajik nationality has covered over 100,000 kilometres on the rugged, snow-clad pamirs in sinkiang over the past sixteen years.

the postal route ahkelamo covers is 100 kilometres round trip. he has to cross a 6,000-metre mountain with rare air and bad weather, using an ice axe to help him climb the icy paths. in addition, he has to cross 40 or more glaciers. he has never made a wrong delivery out of the 100,000 letters and copies of printed matter handled.

all this is because of his devotion to the revolutionary cause and the people's interests. he says: "we should think in terms of the revolution rather than self-interest."

one day at dawn, he got to the foot of the nigh mountain after a night's difficult journey in a snowstorm. the frozen paths were very slippery. halfway on the mountain he slipped and tumbled downhill. he hugged his post-bag to keep it from being lost although his face and legs were lacerated.

the postman always keeps in mind this teaching of chairman mao's: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." he tries to serve the people to the best of his ability. apart from a post-bag, he carries on his back a gunny bag filled with goods that the herdsmen along his route have asked him to buy. once, while making deliveries, he learned that the axle of the water-mill of a production brigade had broken. it was a busy lambing season. he thought of the inconvenience to the herdsmen if they had to go elsewhere to get their flour ground. so he bought a new axle 70 kilometres away and brought it to the brigade on his next call.

when asked to make deliveries on horseback, he said with a smile: "well, i'm quick-moving. better use the horse for some other purpose."

RICE HARVEST

More Reports of Rich Early Rice Harvests from Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

good early rice harvests have been reaped in szechwan, hunan, hupeh and anhwei, four important rice growing provinces along the yangtze river. earlier, reports of good early rice harvests came from other provinces in southern china including kwangtung, fukien, yunnan, kiangsu, chekiang and kiangsi, as well as from the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

the 1972 output of early rice in szechwan and hunan provinces exceeded last year's. anhwei province, which extended its early rice acreage by 18 per cent this year, reported a harvest nearly 20 per cent bigger than in 1971, which was a good year for these provinces.

the party and revolutionary committees in the rice-growing provinces carried out education in ideology and political line and implemented the party's rural economic policies. the commune members are more determined than ever to till the land for the revolution. szechwan province in southwest china increased its double-cropping rice acreage and extended the area sown to improved early rice strains by 30 per cent.

the communes managed the fields carefully to ensure healthy plant growth. many parts of hupeh province allocated 20 to 30 per cent more manpower than last year to farm work, from transplanting of early rice seedlings to field management.

during the period of early rice growth, the four provinces were hit by low temperatures, dry spells, plant diseases and insect pests to varying degrees. the cadres and commune members fought with revolutionary determination to overcome the difficulties.

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SILK PRODUCTION

Rapid Progress in Silk Industry in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 19, 1972)

output of raw silk and silk fabrics last year in the southwest china province of szechwan was more than 60 times that in 1949 when the province was liberated. a twentyfive per cent increase in raw silk and 21 per cent in silk fabrics were reported for the first six months of this year over the same 1971 period.

the province's long-famous silk industry has made rapid progress in the past few years. there are now 48 silk

mills, double the number before the cultural revolution started in 1966. there was not a single modern silk mill before liberation. only a few workshops with very backward production techniques were in operation.

szechwan is one of china's major producers of silk cocoons, raw silk and silk fabrics. szechwan brocade is nationally known. a dozen new varieties of georgette, silk quilt covers and other silk fabrics are added this year. the workers devise many ways to improve quality and add new varieties and patterns. some silk filatures and silk mills have turned out high quality products.

output of cocoons last year topped the previous peak record. this year's output of spring cocoons was 15 per cent over last year's. all this is the result of the rural areas carrying out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" since liberation. they have made great efforts to plant mulberry trees and raise silkworms.

the state has established and expanded many silk filatures and silk mills in some major cocoon producing centres. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the province's silk reeling equipment has more than doubled and silk looms have increased by 60 per cent. many silk mills have mechanized and automated most of the major production processes thanks to technical innovations and equipment made by the workers.

before liberation the silk industry was in decline due to brutal exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and capitalists. most of the silk looms were made of wood, hand-drawn or pedalled; only cauldrons and ovens were used as silk filature equipment. the province's 1949 output of raw silk was equal to that turned out now by a silk filature in two months.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Swimming Team Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

a chinese swimming team with chien ta-yueh as leader and wang kuan-ying as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to albania on invitation.

the team was seen off at the airport by li ching-chuan, leading member of a department concerned, and jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Austrian Doctors

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met and feted dr. johannes bischko, chairman of the acupuncture institute of austria, and his assistants dr. helmut kropey and dr. georg konig. he had a friendly talk with the guests.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles liu mei-ting, hsu shou-jen, fan kuang, hsin yu-ling and chou kuan-han.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Tennis and Badminton Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 19, 1972)

the tennis and badminton friendship delegation of the union of burma led by lt. col. aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation, wound up its visit to shanghai and left for wuhan by air today.

the burmese guests arrived here from peking by air on august 13. that evening, the shanghai branches of the chinese tennis and badminton federations gave a banquet in their honour.

on the evening of the 15th and the following afternoon, the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation arranged ceremonies to welcome the burmese badminton and tennis teams respectively.

huang tao, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned attended the ceremonies and watched the contests.

the burmese badminton team played friendly matches with the shanghai municipal badminton team and the fukien provincial team on the 15th and 17th respectively. the burmese team defeated the shanghai team 3:1 and lost to the fukien team 1:3.

the burmese tennis team played friendly matches with the shanghai municipal team and the chinese national team on the 16th and 18th respectively. the burmese team lost to both teams by the same score of 2:3.

the sportsmanship and fine skills of the players of the two countries drew applause from the spectators.

during their stay in shanghai, the burmese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a school and went sightseeing. they were given a cordial reception.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Tsingtao for Peking

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Aug. 19, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests wound up their visit to shantung province and left here for peking by special train this evening.

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, is accompanying the distinguished guests on the trip.

the cambodian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua; and ma chung-chuan, chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee, and his wife chi lin.

beating drums and gongs, over ten thousand people at the station gave the distinguished guests a warm send-off. when samdech sihanouk arrived at the station, the crowds sang and danced and repeatedly cheered: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk repeatedly waved to the well-wishers to bid them farewell.

also present at the station were liu chung-chien and shih chih-ping, leading members of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tsingtao.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling are accompanying the guests on their trip to peking.

Minister and Madame Sarin Chhak Give Reception to Celebrate RGNUC Success in Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak gave a reception at the r.g.n.u.c. building this evening to celebrate the admission of the r.g.n.u.c. delegation as the sole legitimate representative to the georgetown foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and r.g.n.u.c. prime minister, and madame penn nouth were present.

other guests present at the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and his wife hsu han-ping, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife wang chen.

also present were diplomatic envoys to china of the arab republic of egypt, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic republic of viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea and of other non-aligned countries or countries friendly to cambodia and thonglay khommasith, leader of the table tennis delegation of laos (lao patriotic front).

minister sarin chhak and egyptian ambassador salah el-abd, representative of the non-aligned countries, spoke at the reception.

minister sarin chhak said, "the restoration of the seat of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the conference of non-aligned countries in georgetown is a historic event for the fighting people of cambodia and for non-alignment itself. it is the consummation of an episode of the common struggle."

he said, "being one of the founding members of the non-aligned movement, cambodia has never stinted her efforts to make her modest contribution to its growth and continued development. she is convinced that non-alignment is intimately connected with the present historical stage of the struggle of the people of the developing countries to consolidate their national independence and sovereignty against the policy of oppression of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and of the struggle of the peoples still living under colonialist domination to regain freedom. in this struggle, the solidarity between peoples animated by the same aspirations and ideals is a fundamental factor of the common victory.

"in this conviction the cambodian people consider as their own struggles the battles waged by all the peoples of the world to safeguard and recover their sacred national rights, among which are those of the arab and palestinian peoples against zionism and imperialism, of the cuban people against american imperialism, of the peoples of guinea bissau, the cape verde islands, angola, mozambique, zimbabwe and namibia against colonialist domination and for their national liberation and of the people of south africa against the racist and fascist policy pursued by the pretoria regime.

"the cambodian people and their people's armed forces for national liberation are fully aware that their tenacious struggle against american imperialism and the phnompenh traitors places them in the common struggle of all the peoples, and fully participates in the defence of the principles of non-alignment. they find in the declaration of georgetown a source of great encouragement."

minister sarin chhak reiterated the determination of the cambodian people to carry the struggle through to the end and said that they will remain vigilant to defeat all manoeuvres or plots of "in-place ceasefire" and "compromise", "negotiations" or "reconciliation" with the traitors, and still less the partition of cambodia. "the cambodian problem can only be resolved in conformity with the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, of march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea," he stressed.

in the name of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, the royal government and the cambodian people, he expressed profound gratitude to all the governments of the non-aligned countries for their active and effective support. "remaining always imperishable in the memory of the cambodian people will be the noble efforts and joint efficient actions in this patient common struggle by the governments of algeria, afghanistan, burundi, cameroon, the people's republic of the congo, cuba, the arab republic of egypt, guinea, guyana, iraq, libya, mali, mauritania, morocco, senegal, sierra leone, somalia, sudan, sri lanka, syria, tanzania, uganda, the arab republic of yemen, the people's democratic republic of yemen, yugoslavia and zambia."

finally minister sarin chhak expressed thanks to the chinese people and government for their support to the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

ambassador salah el-abd said that the new victories scored recently at georgetown by the royal government of national union of cambodia are, at the same time, also a brilliant success of the principles and the policy of non-alignment.

he continued, "today, i offer to you my sincere felicitations. also may i wish that the glorious people of your country and your militant government, led by your great head of state, samdech norodom sihanouk, will achieve continuous successes, until such time when your valiant struggles against the atrocious u.s. aggression and the heinous betraying forces will gain the final victory, which both you and we are expecting."

he said, "the colossal success attained at the georgetown conference is an important milestone of the policy of non-alignment. the conference has not only lodged a protest against the savage crimes and evil-doings perpetrated in many parts of the world by u.s. imperialism, world zionism, portuguese colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination but has also condemned aggression and the manoeuvres of every description played by neo-colonialism and has, with no uncertain terms, given powerful support to the heroic struggles being waged by your people and the comrades-in-arms of indochina, voiced support for the just cause of the peoples fighting in korea, the arab world and in all the countries in the three continents, and has, moreover, backed up the proper aspirations of the non-aligned nations in all fields which they want to realise."

he expressed admiration at the sincere principled stand taken by the chinese government and people who have been on the side of all the countries in the third world, who have supported the international just causes and opposed imperialism and colonialism, and who have given material and moral support to the people of all the countries who are hankering for freedom and independence.

present also at the reception were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and madame djawoto, and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

present also were responsible members of departments concerned of china chen wen-chun, tai cheng-yuan, han hsu, liang feng and sun hao.

cambodian personages present at the reception were general duong sam ol, r.g.n.u.c. minister, and madame duong sam ol, minister thiounn prasith, madame keat chhon and madame van piny.

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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Films Presented to Cameroon and Supreme Council for Sport in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

yang yi-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cameroon, yesterday presented, on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, the colour documentary "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the cameroonian ministry of youth and sports, according to a report from yaounde.

cameroonian minister of youth and sports felix tonye accepted the film on behalf of the cameroonian government and people and thanked the chinese government and people for the gift.

on the same day, yang yi-huai presented, on behalf of the chinese table tennis federation, a colour documentary and a television film of the "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the supreme council for sport in africa. responsible member of the council omo osagi accepted the two films on behalf of the council's secretary general jean-claude ganga.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, gave a reciprocal banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here at noon today.

among the guests at the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned li meng-hua, li chuan, wang yu-ching, chang cheng-ten, wang shou-jen, wang lei, wang yeh-chiu, peng hua, han hsu, wu fan-wu, chang ying, hsiao teh, sun so-chang, chu chuan-hsien and ma chia-chun.

present were members of secretary of state mitchell sharp's party paul st. pierre, bruce howard, a.e. ritchie, j.f. grandy and his wife, r.j. head and his wife, r.v. gorham and d. molgat.

r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife; l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group,

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j.j. hunnius, leader of the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation, and clifford collier, leader of the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group, were also present.

both secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp and foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the banquet.

secretary of state sharp said: "during our talks we have discussed many of the world's major problems. we have also considered ways of expanding relations between our two countries. i have always believed, and am even more convinced since my arrival here, that we have a great deal to learn from one another. however different are our social and political systems, we are trying to tackle many of the same problems and we can benefit from exchanges such as we have had so far.

he said: "since 1970 our relations have broadened and deepened to our mutual benefit." he reviewed the friendly exchanges of visits between canada and china in the educational, scientific, sports and other circles. "i do not intend to produce a list, however, of exchanges between our two countries as eventually it could cover most areas of our lives," he declared.

sharp said: "the area of people-to-people diplomacy offers enormous possibilities for achieving the kind of mutual understanding upon which friendship is based. it is my hope, therefore, that contacts between chinese and canadians will continue to broaden and deepen in every sphere."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "in his speech just now, mr. mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs, has reviewed the past friendly exchanges between the peoples of china and canada in different fields and noted the bright prospects of the development of relations between our two countries in the future. he has particularly emphasized that the chinese and canadian peoples have much to learn from each other. we keenly share his view. in accordance with chairman mao tsetung's teachings, we have always held that each nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points, and that the people of all countries should learn from each other and benefit from each other's merits. we chinese people must modestly learn from all other peoples of the world, the canadian people included, from everything that is advanced."

minister chi peng-fei said: "in the past few days, our two sides have held useful talks in a friendly and candid atmosphere and exchanged views on the present international situation and questions of common interest, thus further enhancing our mutual understanding. in the talks, our two sides have also extensively explored ways to strengthen the exchanges and friendly contacts between our two countries in the trade, cultural, scientific, sports and other fields, and achieved positive results. we should say that the current visit by mr. secretary of state for external affairs has made valuable contributions to the strengthening of the mutual understanding and the development of the good relations between our two countries."

minister chi peng-fei thanked secretary of state sharp for his kind invitation for him to visit canada and said that he accepted this invitation with pleasure.

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in concluding the toast he requested secretary of state sharp to convey the friendly sentiments of the chinese people to the canadian people upon his return.

after the toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and canada.

the national flags of china and canada hung side by side in the hall. the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

this morning, minister chi peng-fei continued to hold talks with secretary of state sharp in a friendly atmosphere.

Chou En-lai and Chi Peng-fei Meet Mitchell Sharp and Other Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and other canadian friends. the hosts expressed welcome to the guests for their visit to china and had photographs taken with them.

present on the occasion were:

members of mitchell sharp's party: paul st. pierre, parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs; bruce howard, parliamentary secretary to the minister of industry, trade and commerce; a.e. ritchie, under-secretary of state for external affairs; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and his wife; r.j. head, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and his wife; r.v. gorham, director of the press office of the department of external affairs; and d. molgat, director of the east asia division of the department of external affairs;

l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group; gordon j. stringer, deputy head of the exhibition group; and members of the group;

j.j. hunnius, chairman of the international committee of the sports federation of canada, and the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation he is leading; the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group led by clifford collier; and

reporters accompanying mitchell sharp and his party.

present were r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in peking.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly talk with mitchell sharp and his party.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned wang meng, chiao kuan-hua, chou hua-min, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, li chuan, chuang tse-tung, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, peng hua, wu fan-wu, chang ying, hsiao teh, pan fei, ting chiao, sun so-chang, chu chuan-hsien, tao ta-chao, chien ta-yung, lu tsung-min, chi chao-chu, hsu erh-wei and lien cheng-pao.

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Chinese and Canadian Ministers Hold Talks in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 18, 1972)

jean-luc pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce, and pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, held talks at the parliament building here today.

present on the canadian side were t.m. burns, acting deputy minister for external services of the department of industry, trade and commerce, f.r. petrie, director of the pacific, asian and african affairs branch of the same department, a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the external affairs department, and senior officials of the finance department.

present on the chinese side were all members of the government trade delegation and yao kuang, ambassador to canada.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Visits Birthplace of Dr. Norman Bethune

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 17, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo today visited gravenhurst, birthplace of doctor norman bethune, great internationalist fighter and great friend of the chinese people. gravenhurst, a beautiful town on the shore of a lake, is over one hundred miles north of toronto.

the chinese delegation, accompanied by jean-luc pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce, yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, and c. shell, mayor of gravenhurst, visited the house where doctor bethune was born in 1889.

both minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister pepin wrote in the visitors' book. mayor shell presented pictures of the house to the members of the chinese delegation. the chinese guests, together with minister pepin and other canadian friends, had photos taken in front of the house.

the chinese delegation also visited the town hall of gravenhurst. in the hall is an embroidered portrait of doctor bethune presented by a chinese table tennis delegation during its visit last april. minister pepin and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke on the occasion.

minister pepin said that the canadian government had declared doctor bethune a canadian of historical significance. pai hsiang-kuo said that there exists a traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples. this friendship has gained new developments since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada. "i am convinced that it will be further enhanced through frequent contacts between the two peoples," he declared.

the chinese delegation left the town for the airport along the road named after doctor bethune by the town council last year.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on Visit of Pai Hsiang-kuo

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 18, 1972)

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang gave a reception here this evening on the visit to canada of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade and head of the chinese government trade delegation.

among the 350 guests present were j.l. pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce; w.c. mcnamara, senator; ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister; j. austin, deputy minister of energy, mines and resources; t.m. burns, acting deputy minister for external services of the department of industry, trade and commerce; a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the external affairs department; other senior officials of the canadian government, and prominent figures of various circles.

foreign diplomatic envoys in ottawa and representatives of chinese residents in canada also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the further development of the friendship between the two peoples.

Canadian Basketball Players and Figure Skaters Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of china sponsored a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening, warmly welcoming the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation and the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between chinese and canadian men's and women's teams.

the stadium was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and canadian people. there were the national flags of china and canada and streamers of welcome in the hall. the sportsmen of the two countries marched into the hall hand in hand to the prolonged applause of more than 18,000 spectators. the band played the national anthems of canada and china. the two sides exchanged team pennants and souvenirs.

watching the matches were: mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and members of his party paul st. pierre, bruce howard, a.e. ritchie, j.f. grandy and mrs. grandy, r.j. head and mrs. head, r.v. gorham and d. molgat; canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and mrs. collins and embassy officials; j.j. hunnius, leader of the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation; clifford collier, leader of the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group; l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group; and other canadian friends.

also present were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng, and leading members of departments concerned, including li meng-hua, li chuan, hsiang chien, han hsu, wu fan-wu, hsu han-ping, chou chih-tung and tung nien-li.

the first match this evening was between the two women's teams. both sides showed good team work in the hard fought match which the chinese team won 92:65.

in the men's match, the canadian players with an average height of 1.92 metres revolved around their centre forward and scored from under the basket. they also scored by fast-breaking offensives as soon as their guards caught the rebounds. the quick passing chinese players played a cohesive game. the canadian men's team won 91:81.

the good performance and sportsmanship shown by the chinese and canadian players drew warm applause from the spectators.

prior to the men's match, chi peng-fei and wang meng, together with mitchell sharp and r.e. collins, entered the arena amid warm applause and shook hands with the men and women players of both countries and were photographed with them.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 19, 1972)

a chinese volleyball delegation arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to chile. it is led by liu ping-chen, with liu ching-sheng as deputy leader.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by benedicto basly, acting director, and german pica, secretary general, of the national directorate of sports and recreation of chile; and jose respaldiza, president, juan mijon, vice president, and jaime pizarro, secretary general, of the chilean volleyball association.

representatives of overseas chinese in chile were also present at the airport. they presented a basket of flowers to the delegation.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, was also present.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan, on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, presented at a reception at the embassy on august 18 the chinese colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" and sports facilities to the ministry of education of the republic of equatorial guinea, according to a santa isabel report.

obiang mba, secretary-general of the equatorial guinean ministry of education, accepted the gifts on behalf of the ministry.

before the presentation ceremony, the film was shown.

present at the reception were eusebio abaga ondo, general director of information and tourism of the ministry of interior, and other government officials as well as personages of the sports circles.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kenzo Nakajima and Other Japanese Friends Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima, and bon shiraishi and torao miyagawa, permanent directors, and norio shirato, secretary-general, of the association.

present at the banquet were japanese friends in peking, including masao shimizu, takeshi mori, ichihei sugiyama and his wife, atsushi goto and his wife, and kimio fujida.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and japanese people. liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, extended a warm welcome to the japanese friends on behalf of the host organizations. mr. kenzo nakajima thanked the chinese side for its warm hospitality.

both speakers expressed the conviction that the visit would strengthen china-japan friendship, promote china-japan cultural exchange and help bring about an early normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

present at the banquet were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations wang yeh-chiu, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang ying-wu, lin lin, wang hsiao-yi, sung chung, ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

Anniversary of Shipping Service between China and Japan Celebrated in Yokohama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 19, 1972)

a grand cocktail party was held in yokohama yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 8th anniversary of the chinese shipping service to japan and the 20th anniversary of the japanese shipping service to china. it was sponsored by the japan association for the promotion of international trade, yokohama city, the japan-china cultural exchange association, the committee to welcome the shanghai junior football team.

over 300 people attended the party. among them were ichio asukada, mayor; mitsuo shioda, deputy mayor of yokohama; eiichi yamazoe, director of the harbour; keitaro nakamuro, standing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and friends from the

shipping and other circles including hiroshi miwa, hideo emura, kenichi tsuchiya, sataro tsutsui, tomitaro kaneda, teruaki sakata, isao nukaga, shiro hashizume.

present also on the occasion were chu chuan-kuei, captain, and tsai kuo-sheng, political commissar, of "huai-an"; ting kuei-hsiang, captain, and huang hsueh-tung, political commissar, of "yueyang", as well as some of the crew on the two freighters anchored at yokohama port.

chang chen-ya, leader, and sun ko-hsien, deputy leader, of the shanghai junior football team were also present.

po jen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents and li tien-tu, chairman of the yokohama association of chinese residents attended the party.

nsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china was present.

mayor ichio asukada, hiroshi miwa, representative of the chinese freighters "huai-an" and "yueyang", hsiao hsiang-chien and chang chen-ya spoke at the party.

the hosts and guests expressed the wish to further strengthen the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples, the friendship and contacts of the maritime transport circles of the two countries and work jointly for the realization of normalization of china-japan diplomatic relations as early as possible.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Two Japanese Air Line Delegations Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa.

eiichi himeno and other members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan attended.

present were ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the c.a.a.c., and leading members of departments concerned wang shih-yen, chang yu, chang jui-ai, hsi yeh-sheng, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching and chi pao-shu.

kuang jen-nung, shizuo asada and tokuji wakasa proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and japan and to an early normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Receives Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Bamako, Aug. 18, 1972)

malian minister of public health and social affairs benitieni fofana today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a group of chinese medical workers who had arrived here recently.

minister benitieni fofana welcomed the chinese medical workers in the name of the national liberation military committee and government of mali. he stressed that the work of the chinese medical personnel in mali would help strengthen and develop the friendship between the malian and chinese peoples.

present on the occasion were garba keita, director of the office of the ministry of public health and social affairs, and daouda keita, director general of the public health department of the ministry.

chinese ambassador meng yueh was also present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 19, 1972)

the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as its leader and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as its deputy leader arrived here from peking by special plane on yesterday morning in the company of chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the mission was warmly welcomed at the airport by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, fang ming, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the distinguished nigerian guests. yang kuang-li and dr. adedeji spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and nigerian people. both expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would constantly grow in scope and strength.

the banquet was followed by a performance of revolutionary songs and dances and acrobatics presented by nanking children and the municipal acrobatic troupe.

the distinguished guests left here for shanghai by special plane this morning. during their stay here, they visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, the sun yat-sen mausoleum and a scenic spot.

Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1972)

the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission wound up its visit here and left for kwangchow by special plane this evening.

the mission, with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as its leader, and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as its deputy leader, is being accompanied on the trip by chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the mission arrived here from nanking yesterday morning, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

in his speech, ma tien-shui said: there exists a profound friendship between the chinese and nigerian people despite the distance separating the two countries. he expressed the hope that the nigerian people would win constant new victories along the road of independent national development and that the friendship between the people of china and nigeria would grow in scope constantly.

adebayo adedeji also spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. he said: what has impressed us most during our visit is that the chinese people are building their country by relying on their own efforts. nigeria is also a developing country. like the chinese people, the nigerian people will also build their country in the spirit of self-reliance.

in the past two days, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a rice mill, a printing and dyeing mill and a people's commune on the city's outskirts. they received a warm welcome and reception from the workers and commune members.

on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for home by special plane today.

present at the airport to give him a warm send-off were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and liang feng and hsiao huang.

also present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

Vietnamese Archaeological Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

an archaeological delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by vin trong, vice-president of the archaeological research institute of the commission of social sciences of the d.r.v.n., arrived here by train today at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

hao meng-pi, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese friends. attending were leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists hsia nai, chen ping and wang chung-shu.

tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking for First Asian Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

a table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by air today for the forthcoming first asian table tennis championships.

leader of the delegation is kim in ok, vice-president of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association, and deputy leader is li in sop, member of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by li ching-chuan and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the championships, leading members of other organizations concerned liu feng, ta chung, chi yu-hua and chang hsieh-lin, and scores of youngsters with flowers in hand.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Pakistan Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 18, 1972)

chu yen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy gave film receptions in islamabad on august 16 and 18 in honour of pakistan friends.

among the guests present were s.s. iqbal hussain, secretary of the economic affairs division; m.a. haq, additional secretary of the defence ministry; t.g. nasir khan, additional secretary of the ministry of fuel, power and national resources; mohammad ali, famous film actor; zeba, actress; and ayub mirza, secretary-general of the pakistan-china friendship association of rawalpindi.

foreign diplomatic envoys to pakistan were also present.

a colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet, "the white-haired girl", was shown at the receptions. it was warmly received by the guests.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Concludes Peru Visit

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 19, 1972)

the chinese volleyball delegation, with liu ping-chen as leader and liu ching-sheng as deputy leader, left here by air this morning for santiago after concluding its friendly visit to peru.

it was seen off at the airport by colonel jorge puente baldwin, president of the peruvian volleyball association, and personalities of various circles in peru.

also present at the airport was chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru.

during their stay in lima, tarma, chiclayo, trujillo, chimbote and iquitos, the chinese volleyball players had friendly matches with their peruvian counterparts and made visits.

it was accorded warm and friendly hospitality. the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception on august 17 for the delegation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Holds Press Conference in Peking on Occasion of Romanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, held a press conference here today on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of romania's liberation.

iosif chivu gave an account of the tremendous achievements which the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, had scored in the fight against foreign oppression and for national independence and in building socialism.

speaking of his country's foreign policy, iosif chivu said: romania has always based its relations with other countries on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality, respect for territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutually-beneficial cooperation. these principles are the key to avoiding conflicts and developing normal relations in accordance with the positions of various countries and in the interest of world peace and cooperation.

one of the cardinal conclusions drawn from the development of international life is that participation of all countries,

irrespective of their size and strength, should be guaranteed in settling the important questions facing the contemporary world, he added.

he said: the romanian people firmly support the heroic vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialist aggression and firmly support the people of cambodia and laos in their courageous struggle for the right to independent development of their own countries.

the charge d'affaires a.i. pointed out: the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china have forged a profound friendship and established relations of fraternal cooperation. these relations, which are constantly developing, are based on the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and on such principles as mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference of each other's internal affairs, complete equality and comradely mutual-aid.

present at the press conference were chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments, and representatiyes of peking press circles.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzania Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

a tanzania goodwill delegation with john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania, as its leader and lt. col. hafidh suleiman, member of the zanzibar revolution council, as its deputy leader arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. mrs. malecela, wife of the foreign minister, came with the delegation to visit china.

members of the delegation who arrived in peking are: waziri juma, tanganyika african national union (t.a.n.u.) political commissar for tanzania-zambia railway authority; major g. mang'enya of the tanzania people's defence forces; and b.k. muganda, first secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs.

peking airport flew the national flags of tanzania and china.

among those welcoming the distinguished tanzanian guests at the airport were: chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang chieh, minister of communications; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, wang chih-fan, hsu han-ping, wang hao, han hsu, cheng fei, wen yen-chan, wang yueh-hsi and chu chi-chen.

also present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife.

r.s. wambura, member of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and tanzanian ambassador to china, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shanghai to welcome and accompany the delegation to peking, also arrived.

also present at the airport were:

m.a. foum, member of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and counsellor of the tanzanian embassy in peking; major t.a.m. simba, member of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and military attache of the tanzanian embassy; mrs. wambura and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; and

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

the tanzanian goodwill delegation arrived in shanghai by air yesterday. on its arrival in and departure from shanghai, it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Foreign Minister Hold Talks with Tanzanian Foreign Minister John S. Malecela and Lt. Col. Hafidh Suleiman

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks this afternoon with john s. malecela, leader of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and minister of foreign affairs, and lieutenant colonel hafidh suleiman, deputy leader of the delegation and member of the zanzibar revolution council.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the tanzanian side were members of the tanzanian goodwill delegation r.s. wambura, waziri juma, major g. mang'enya, b.k. muganda and major t.a.m. simba.

on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including cheng fei, wen yeh-chan, wang yueh-hsi, kao chien-chung, chu chi-chen, chi chao-chu, chen pan-nien and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND US

American Woman Writer Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1972)

roxane h. witke, american woman writer and associate professor of history, left here by air today for a visit to southern china before going home.

the guest arrived in peking on july 20 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. she visited sian and yenan in early august. in peking she visited factories, a people's commune, a neighbourhood community, peking university and tsinghua university. she had discussions with those doing mass work among women in peking and with peking writers and artists. she also visited scenic spots and places of historical interest.

she was seen off at the airport today by ting hsueh-sung and hu hung-fan.

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Draw A Demarcation Line between Marxism and Empiricism

- Through study and criticism, members of the Party committee of an artillery regiment of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command recognize the danger of empiricism, diligently study theory, perseveringly make investigation and study, and respect the opinion of the rank and file, continuously raising their level of leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1972)

(NCNA Canton, August 20, 1972) In the course of reading and study, members of the Party committee of the artillery regiment of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command apply the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge in analyzing and criticizing empiricism and draw a demarcation line between Marxism and empiricism. They have acquired some experience in study.

Some members of the Party committee of this regiment have accumulated some experience in the prolonged revolutionary struggle. Without making an analysis, some comrades often thought that they were upholding materialism as long as they acted in accordance with their past experience. As a result, applying their old experience in handling new problems, they made some mistakes or produced poor results in their work. To tackle this problem, all comrades specially discussed the essence of empiricism and the danger it might bring. Chairman Mao teaches: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." Recalling the lessons they formerly learned because they acted in accordance with old experience, they said: Experience comes from practice and this conforms to the materialist line of "from matter to perception and thought," but if we act in accordance with old

experience, we are handling the present realities according to our past experience and we shall be following the idealist line of "from thought and perception to matter." In this way, we shall actually have fallen into the bog of idealism of "starting from the subjective to the objective in doing things" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through this criticism and empiricism, members of this Party committee raised their thinking to a higher level. In doing their work, they attached importance to realities and paid attention to making investigation and study. They not only make investigation and study seriously when doing something they are not familiar with, but in doing some work they were familiar with, they also adopted the attitude of learning things humbly, made investigation and study perseveringly, and analyzed the new conditions and new characteristics under different conditions.

Ho Yung-hui, director of the regiment's political department, was in the past few years in charge of the work of educating veteran soldiers of the regiment. He accumulated some experience in this connection. This year, when he came to the 5th company to do the work of educating veteran fighters, he first had chats with the cadres and veteran fighters of this company and carried out investigation and study conscientiously. He came to understand that: This year, after going through the line education, most of the veteran fighters were very enthusiastic and expressed their will to play their role in strengthening Army building in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of army building. Some veteran fighters were not content with things chiefly because the company leadership did not bring them into play sufficiently or did not show sufficient concern for their specific problems, and all these conditions were different from those of the past. On the basis of these new conditions, Ho Yung-hui tightly grasped the education of the Party branch, rectified its view on the veteran fighters, aroused the enthusiasm of the veteran fighters and gave full play to their role of backbones. In this way, education for veteran fighters in the 5th company was carried out with comparatively good results.

While criticizing empiricism, some members of the Party committee talked about this experience: Due to their one-sided understanding of the basic principle of the materialist theory of knowledge, that is, "All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience," they thought that in doing everything they must have personal experience of it, so that in their work they did not respect much other people's experience and indirect experience but adhered to their narrow empiricism. After studying Chairman Mao's doctrine "A man's knowledge consists only of two parts, that which comes from direct experience and that which comes from indirect experience. Moreover, what is indirect experience to me is direct experience to other people," they came to understand that there were always limitations in one's practical experience and one must consciously respect the initiative of the masses, consult with the masses on problems encountered and learn humbly from other people's experience.

Early this year, regiment commander T'ang-li-yi was responsible for supervising the drawing up of the year's training plan. He was a "veteran

artilleryman" and was experienced in artillery training. After the criticism of empiricism held this year, he showed great respect for the opinion of the cadres and fighters of the company units. He organized some cadres of the squad, platoon, company and battalion levels and urged them to make suggestions and put forth their views, gathered together these suggestions and views at a higher level and then referred them to the lower levels for repeated discussion. In this way, the training plan was drawn up comparatively well. He also acquired some new experience and raised his level of leadership.

In the course of study, some members of the Party committee of this artillery regiment said that they always thought in the past that theoretical things were abstract and were based on principles and were not so practical as their own experience, so that they slackened theoretical study and often regarded concrete methods of work as something unchangeable and applied these methods mechanically.

Are theoretical things impractical? Bearing this question in mind, the Party committee organized all to analyze the typical cases and carry out study and discussion. Tung Te-wen, political commissar of this regiment, told how he once took charge of Party building in the 1st company.

He had served as organizational cadre for many years and was experienced in Party building. After coming to the company, he took charge of the establishment of various systems regulating the way the company commanders and instructors should report to the Party branch, how they should hold meetings of the Party branch and the Party group well, and was well assured that this would enable him to grasp the work of Party building in the 1st company. But some time later, he found that these systems were not followed very effectively and did not produce good results. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's doctrine on strengthening of Party building and his teachings including "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." He thought to himself: "Grasping the enforcement of a system is only a specific task while strengthening the Party's leadership over the Army is the basic problem of Party building. This demands practical conducting of line education." Summing up this experience, he tightly grasped line education and education in traditions and set an example in the 1st company, producing positive results very soon.

Talking about this example, the Party committee members said: "It is not true that theoretical things are unreliable. It is like what Chairman Mao says: 'To reflect fully a thing in its totality, to reflect its essence, to reflect its inherent laws, ... it is necessary to make a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge. Such reconstructed knowledge is not empty or more unreliable; on the contrary, whatever has been scientifically reconstructed in the process of cognition, on the basis of practice, reflects objective reality, as Lenin said, more deeply, more truly, more fully.'"

After study and discussion in the light of the realities, all comrades deepened their knowledge and recognized the danger brought about by empiricism, and the atmosphere of serious reading became stronger among them. Taking the Marxist doctrine as the guide, they analyzed the work they did in the past, not only raising their theoretical level but also rearranging their experience of work. Their consensus was that studying in this way could produce excellent results.

* * *

Reading and Study Gradually Becomes a Habit Among Leading Cadres

- Party committee of a certain unit of PLA Tsinan Command hold reading class for training of cadres at all levels by rotation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, August 21, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan Command unremittingly strengthens leadership over the cadres. In the past year and more, while grasping well the private study of the cadres in office, the Party committee continued to hold a reading class for the training of leadership cadres from various levels by rotation in a planned and systematic manner, and enabled the reading and study of the leadership cadres to gradually become a habit and various work to be carried out better and better.

The Party committee of this unit has conducted many investigations on the reading problem of the cadres. In carrying out investigations on more than eight Party committees from the regimental level upward leading members of the Party committee found that cadres of many Party committees who were willing to make the effort at reading and studying had a high line awareness and the construction of the unit to which they belonged would be carried out well. Otherwise, work would be carried out in an ordinary manner. In an examination into the condition of study of more than 40 cadres from the regimental level upward, they discovered that the majority of cadres had a higher consciousness of reading and some positive foundation in private study. However, some of the comrades, influenced by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, have in the past read little of the works of Marx and Lenin, so their foundation is weak and they are experiencing some difficulty in their private study. From these investigations, the Party committee is able to see clearly that directing the reading and study of the cadres is an important matter, and the Party committee must grasp it firmly and grasp it well.

In order to enable these cadres in office to lay down a foundation for private study, there is need for the holding of short-term reading classes. Last June, having made arrangements for work in a suitable manner, the committee held the first term of reading class attended by more than 150 cadres from the divisional, regimental and battalion levels. For fifty days, they concentrated on the study of the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao as well as relevant chapters from such works of Marx and Lenin as "Communist Manifesto," "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and under the conscientious leadership of the Party committee, this term of study class had scored better gains in study and played the part of paving the way and laying the foundation for private study in office for the future.

This term of reading class has also trained a hardcore for study and a tutoring force for leading bodies at various levels and pushed forward the

in-depth and sustained development of the study movement. Because of that, the Party committee of this unit has become more determined in holding reading classes, and training cadres by rotation in different terms and groups. In the past year and more, the Party committee properly solved the contradiction between work and study, held six terms of a reading class in succession, and trained by rotation more than 95 percent of the cadres from the battalion level upward.

In the study class, the Party committee of this unit pays great attention to directing everyone, with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines, to sum up his own positive and negative experience, which raises not only his line awareness, but also the consciousness of reading and studying seriously and mastering Marxism.

Chao Yün-ch'ang, the director of the logistics department of a certain unit, had the confused notion in the past that "relying on past experience alone could also do work well." He slackened up on theoretical study, and for a time, his work took a meandering course. At the reading class, the Party committee directed him to study the teaching of Engels, "In order to understand theory correctly, the best way is learn from the bitter experience of one's past mistakes," carried out reading alongside with the making of a self-dissection, and summed up experience, which enabled him to realize that "although in revolutionary practice over a score of years he had amassed some struggle experiences, nevertheless such experiences are still perceptually and locally biased. To be satisfied merely with such experiences he could easily become hoodwinked in the complex class struggle and line struggle. Only by reading and studying seriously, and understanding about theory, could he be able to tell the orientation, distinguish between what is true and false, and better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." In that way, his consciousness of reading was raised, and at the reading class, he overcame the difficulties caused by his poor foundation of the past, and delved diligently into study with reference to reality. Upon returning to his work station, he still maintained reading and study, applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyzing things and solving problems, raised his line awareness and preserved the style of arduous struggle, modesty and prudence, and there was also a new improvement in his work.

At the reading class, by integrating individual private study with suitable tutoring, mobilizing all to learn from one another and canvassing opinions to benefit from them, difficult points in reading are solved, relevant basic principles are mastered and a realistic foundation is laid down for the private study of everybody for the future. Before joining the reading class, Yü Li-ying, the deputy director of an office of a certain unit, was unable to understand fully such theoretical problems as materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism. By means of study in the reading class, he has initially become fully aware of the struggle between the two lines in the philosophical sphere. After his in office private study of such works as "Anti-Dühring" and "Ludwig A. Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," his achievement is even better.

At present, the study movement of this unit is gradually developing in depth. Many of the secretaries, deputy secretaries of Party committees who have been through the reading classes are setting themselves up as examples in the study and giving play to their model pace-setting parts. Some of the comrades, who in the past had not been paying much attention to study, after having been through the reading class are beginning to cultivate the habit of reading and study. They are able to study diligently and eke out time for study, and have become hardcore elements in study in the Party committee.

In the first half of this year, even company units have commenced the reading of such work as Engels' "On Marx," Lenin's "On Marx and Engels" and Stalin's "On Lenin," and leading cadres who have attended reading classes are going in great numbers deep into the basic level to lecture and tutor the fighters and help them to raise the level of their understanding of theory.

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LINE CONSCIOUSNESS

Party Committee of Sanwan Brigade Organizes Party Members To Read Seriously with Reference To Realities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1972)

(NCNA Nanch'ang, August 21, 1972) The Party general branch of Sanwan brigade, Sanch'an commune, Yunghsin hsien, Kiangsi Province, attaches importance to the ideological building of the Party and perseveringly educates the Party members in ideology and political line in relation to the realities, thereby raising the Party members' consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enabling the basic-level Party organizations to play a better role as a fighting citadel.

Sanwan is where the great leader Chairman Mao formerly led the Worker-Peasant Red Army in carrying out the historic "Sanwan Reorganization." Firmly bearing in mind the revolutionary traditions, the Party general branch of Sanwan brigade takes the strengthening of the Party's ideological building as a constant task. In the light of the realities of the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines, it constantly leads the Party members in conscientiously studying Marxism and Chairman Mao's works and teaches them to struggle against all sorts of wrong tendencies which run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Last year, due to interference from the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some people suggested pulling down the old houses and building new villages without considering the conditions. Upon discovering this, the Party general branch of this brigade immediately organized the Party members to hold a discussion in the light of the actual conditions of the brigade. After discussion, all understood that this method of work was incompatible with the real condition of the current development of the rural economy and ran counter to Chairman Mao's teachings. Under the leadership of the Party general branch, the Party members and the masses of the whole brigade firmly objected to this wrong suggestion.

In the year before last, the No. 6 production team of this brigade hired labor from other localities to carry out sideline production under the pretext of earning more cash income. At that time, the Party general branch criticized this line for its mistake. Some people of this production team, however, held that "the line would not be far wrong as long as we work for the collective." Last year, while conducting deep-going education in ideology and political line, the Party general branch, in view of the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of restoring capitalism and in the light of this matter, organized the Party members to criticize roundly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The Party members learned that carrying out of collective production also involved a problem of what line we should follow and what line we should carry out. Through the struggle against self-interests and criticism against revisionism, the Party members raised their thinking to a higher level,

rectified their orientation regarding sideline production, and actively led the masses of commune members to carry out multiple undertakings in the socialist orientation charted by Chairman Mao. Last year, the brigade registered a big increase in the output of oil-bearing crops, each person had an average of one pig, and more than 10,000 fish were bred.

The No. 4 production team of this brigade opened more than 10 mow of paddy fields at Aiminchou last year. In the spring of this year, when a plan of growing crops was brought to discussion, some Party members thought that if paddy was grown in these fields, the harvest would be small and this was not sound business and it would be more profitable to grow economic crops. Other Party members disagreed and perseveringly demanded the growing of paddy.

The Party general branch analyzed these two opinions and realized that this also reflected the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. Accordingly, it organized the Party members and the masses of the No. 4 production team to hold a discussion on this problem. All came to understand that they formerly were wrong in growing grain crops exclusively while neglecting multiple undertakings; but if they grew any crops which made profit and neglected grain as the key link, they would similarly deviate from the socialist orientation. With their thinking unified, the Party members led the masses to grow paddy in the newly-opened paddy fields.

The Party general branch of Sanwan brigade grasps study very conscientiously. Its members gather together to study for two days in a month and the Party members carried out group study for one evening every week. Through the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they understood more clearly that they must vigorously change their world outlook in order to carry out the Party's line and policies correctly.

Last year, in Sanwan brigade, a fine strain of short-stalk paddy which was universally planted as the early crop yielded a greater output, so that the same strain was planted in large areas as the late crop, and people were well assured that this also would give a high yield. As a result, the seedlings grew well but the ears did not develop, and the yield was not high. Why was it that a good wish turned out to be a bad thing in the end? At first, some members of the Party general branch and some Party members only thought that this was caused by such objective factors as climate and quality of soil, and did not try to find the causes subjectively. Later, they read and studied and carried out discussion with this problem in mind and came to understand that: This is a mountain area where day light is scarce and the frost-free period is short. The early crop of the short-stalk paddy was not much influenced by climate so that it gave a greater yield as expected; the late crop of the short-stalk paddy surpassed the possibility of the objective conditions and, of course, could not give a high yield. The problem occurred in production but the cause was with the world outlook. Chairman Mao says: "The masses are the real heroes" and "The people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice the wide world over." They acted against Chairman Mao's teachings, did not discuss problem with the masses but acted according to their subjective imagination. The outcome could only be damage and loss.

They squarely criticized the idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary idealist conception of history. After that, they made investigation and study constantly and perseveringly, consulted with the masses on problems encountered, vigorously combined the Party's line and policies with the local concrete conditions. As a result, they carried out various branches of work with still better results.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Understanding of Teaching by the Developmental Method

by

The Party Branch of Middle School No. 5 of Haik'ou Municipality, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1972)

For a time, many teachers of our school were in the habit of following the teaching method of "instilling things into the whole class" and "cramming." We associated ideological and political line education with the organization of teachers and students to study the teaching methods promoted by Chairman Mao and the relevant directives and criticize the idealist transcendentalism and revisionist teaching methods and systems of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Everyone was enabled to raise his awareness. Many teachers were determined to give up the method of spoonfeeding and adhere to the developmental method. A new situation appeared in classroom teaching. After practice, everyone saw the following points:

(1) Teaching by the developmental method is not a simple matter of "answering what is asked and making a bustling scene of it." Rather it calls for reality-based development and guidance of students toward independent thinking, discovery, and asking and analysis of problems. When lecturing on "analogue exchange," a mathematics teacher gave only one of the original eight methods of drawing in enlarging and reducing figures. The remaining seven were left to the students' own mind. The students suggested many other ways of making drawings. The teacher affirmed the correct ones. Concerning the wrong ones, everyone was guided toward an analysis and discussion. As a result, not only was teaching time for a part of the lesson was saved but also the students were able to get hold of the relevant knowledge in a better way. The students said, "Such a way of teaching set our minds working and gives us a deep impression. The results are good."

(2) One feature of the practice of "instilling things into the whole class" is giving talk to many and complicated things with no distinction between what is primary and what is secondary, so that students get more confused as they get on. By resorting to the developmental mode of teaching, we must make a serious study of teaching materials, lay hold of the built-in bonds of knowledge and get a grip on key points and difficult points to give students enlightenment and new knowledge on the basis of deep understanding."

By key points, we mean the main contradictions of things. For instance, in the study of trigonometrical functions in mathematics, the key lies in the proper understanding of the given definitions. In the study of similar triangles, the key lies in grasping proportional segment lines. In the study of image of quadratic functions the key lies in finding out the polar coordinates. Other similar cases may be cited.

In teaching, we must confine development to these areas. With the key problems solved, others will lend themselves to easy solution. In laying hold of and solving difficult points, it is necessary to start with the ideological reality and level of knowledge of the students. We must combine the grasping of students' ideological state with an effort to know by heart which subjects of knowledge have been studied and absorbed with understanding, which subjects have been taken up but not yet grasped or already forgotten, which subjects have not yet been taken up or are relatively difficult.

In teaching, we may bypass or give less attention to what has been understood by students or is relatively easy to understand, and give more attention to what is not understood by students and relatively difficult to understand. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to the development of difficult points. Thus, we can help students remove obstacles in study and provide an impetus for the full development of their study activism and the improvement of study quality.

(3) In adopting the developmental method, we must follow the mass line and give full play to democracy. To stimulate students' study initiative and activism and carry out teaching by the developmental method in a better way, in the past year and more, the teachers have all paid attention to organizing them to participate in lesson preparation, lecturing, tutorship and other teaching activities. When preparing lessons, the teachers are good at linking things with students' thinking and courageous in posing questions. When giving tutorship, they are able to give help with an eye to the difficulties encountered by students in study. Practice shows that under the guidance of teachers, letting students take up teaching activities is highly helpful to the development of democracy in teaching. In this way, students can be made to study in a lively and vigorous manner.

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Lead Students To Study with Initiative

by

Middle School No. 12 of Swatow Municipality, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1972)

In the practice of teaching reform, we have come to understand that in carrying out the developmental mode of teaching, the most important thing is to "concentrate energy on the cultivation of the ability to analyze and solve problems." The aim is to let students study with initiative. To that end, teachers must pay attention to the following several points:

(1) In the light of the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, we must guide students toward a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge. For instance, 2nd year junior middle school students learning in a small factory have obtained perceptual knowledge about the production of crystal sodium sulfate. In giving instruction in "acid, alkali, salt," the chemistry teacher first led students to spell out the three ingredients in the production of crystal sodium sulfate and put down on paper the molecular formula. Then they were guided toward an analysis of the composition of the three ingredients. They had an idea that "acid is a compound made up of hydrogen atoms and acid radicals, alkali is a compound made up of metallic atoms and hydroxide radicals, and salt a compound made up of metallic atoms and acid radicals." Thus, students' knowledge was elevated from the perceptual to the rational plane.

(2) Starting with the phenomena of things, we must enlighten the students so that they will look for something therein of the character of laws. In giving a lesson in the "square root table," a mathematics teacher first let the students use the extraction of-the-square-root method to extract the arithmetic square root 2, 20, 200.....from such figures as 4, 400, 4000..... Then he made them understand through an observation of mathematical data the law that the "decimal points subjected to the extraction of the square root are shifted to the right by two places with the decimals of the arithmetic square root moved to the right by one place." Thus, though the square root table gives only 1 to 100, the students can still make out from the table the arithmetic square root for figures above 100 according to the law.

(3) Old knowledge is reviewed for guidance toward new concepts. When giving the students a lesson in "application of neutralized reaction in industry and agriculture," a chemistry teacher first led the students to review the concepts about acid, alkali and salt and then associated the production practice of the school-run factory with the posing of these questions to students: "What is to be done with the solution of sodium sulfate giving way to alkalinity?" and "What is the proper proportion that should be added?" Then the students were allowed to draw a reaction formula. It was pointed out

that "this reaction is neutralized reaction." Thus the students in a relatively smooth way formed a concept that "the formation of salt and water through the reaction of acid and alkali is called neutralized reaction." So the teachers guided them in a very natural way toward the new knowledge of "application of neutralized reaction in industry and agriculture."

(4) Questions are confined to key problems and the students encouraged in doing independent thinking. For instance, in giving a lesson in "solubility and crystallization," the teacher lays hold of and poses three main questions: (i) What is meant by saturated solution and unsaturated solution? (ii) What is meant by material solubility? (iii) What is crystallization? The students obtain solutions through discussing them one by one. After making clear the question of saturated solution, they would find it relatively easy to understand the concept of solubility. After understanding the phenomenon of solution, they would come to understand the converse process of crystallization. It can be seen that by laying hold of key and difficult points and guiding students toward thinking from the superficial to the advanced in regard to these points, we can make the students receive what is taught with relative ease. With the key and difficult points taken care of, other problems lend themselves to an easy solution.

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Student Cadres Should Cut Down on Side Duties

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1972)

Comrade Editor,

Recently we have noted the phenomenon of student cadres being excessively burdened with side duties. Some students not only act in the school as class cadres, Red Guard cadres and Communist Youth League cadres but also assume the duties of five or six posts as social voluntary correspondents, distribution workers, newspaper-reading personnel, and so on. This seriously hampers the students' efforts in study. Meanwhile, excessive work cuts into rest hours so that students' health suffers. We believe that while it is right and proper to entrust students with certain jobs by way of cultivating their work ability, we must not impose too many duties on them. It is hoped that the school leadership will pay attention to this matter.

A teacher of the Loyang Middle School,
T'ienmen hsien, Hupeh Province

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WORKER TECHNICIANS

Run Technical Short-Term Classes Properly

- An investigation in Chiangnan Radio Equipment Plant's training of technical worker forces

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1972)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Follow the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant's road of training technicians from among workers," the Party committee of Chiangnan Radio Equipment Plant of Wusih municipality has since August last year successively run short-term technical training classes of various kinds. Technical forces are trained from among workers. An effective boost is provided for the development of production.

Where Does Determination Spring From?

For long, the No. 602 Shift of the No. 3 Workshop of this plant lagged behind other shifts and groups in production. In the face of this problem, early last year, the responsible comrades of the plant went deep into the midst of the masses to make investigations and study. It was found that a large number of the workers had no idea of the technological principles of production and had no suggestions to make in the discussion of production. Causes could not be found out when problems cropped up in production. To further ascertain the relevant condition, the Party committee of the plant called a forum of various personnel. At the meeting, the old workers concisely pointed out, "Our factory has made such quick progress. The workers cannot catch up technically. Some leadership personnel dare not take a hand in technical training for fear of erring. Thus, how can the production assignment be accomplished?" The old workers demanded for the establishment of a short-term technical training class.

At a meeting of the Party committee, in the light of the condition of the No. 3 workshop, everyone analyzed the production situation and workers' technical state in the whole factory. This plant was set up in 1958 and made new progress in recent years. The scope of production developed from several simple articles to the manufacture and trial-manufacture of complicated and varied products. The existing number of workers was four times that before the great cultural revolution, among them 70 percent being newly graduated students and demobilized armymen. The old workers were mostly weaving and machinery workers transferred from elsewhere. With a number of technical backbone workers sent in support of other areas and factories two years ago, a great shortage of technical forces was felt. The contradiction between rapid production expansion and a weakened technical force could have been solved by adopting the method of technical training. But due to the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers not having been eliminated, some leadership personnel failed to draw a clear line of distinction between devotion to technical studies to the revolution and "technique in command." They took no action to strengthen technical leadership and showed no courage for the promotion of technical study. So, the

contradiction had all along remained unsolved. At the Party committee meeting, everyone conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "unity between politics and technique" and criticized swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who advocated the reactionary theory of productive forces and gave publicity to "professional affairs in command" and "technique first" as suddenly as they preached idealist transcendentalism, negated science and technique and spread such fallacies as "politics may overrule everything else," "technique is useless," etc. Through study and criticism, everyone realized that with persistence in letting proletarian politics assume command taken as a prerequisite, we must pay proper attention to technical training and train the working class' own technical force.

On the basis of unified awareness, the Party committee meeting decided to launch short-term technical training classes.

How Is a Short-Term Training Class Run?

To strengthen leadership and carry out thoroughly Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the Party committee of the plant organized a "three-in-one" leadership group composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel. The leadership group conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's educational line, summed up previous experience in the operation of short-term training classes and at the same time went deep among the masses to solicit views on the operation of technical short-term classes. The broad masses of workers and technical personnel exposed and criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who interfered with and wrecked spare-time education from the Right and the "Left." Through a summing-up and investigation, the school-running orientation and the educational goals were made clear. An educational program was worked out.

The contents and activities of short-term training classes, whether involving general training or special training, are closely bound up with production practice. General training calls for imparting to students general knowledge of production, so that they are capable of an independent analysis and a solution of practical production problems, true to their technical backbone role. Special training class for popularizing production knowledge about a specified work process and raising the operation level with a view to a solution of general technical problems. For instance, early this year, the Party committee of the plant found something wrong with the main work process--photographic engraving (光刻)--that had an adverse effect on quality. It continuously ran a photographic engraving short-term training class for two terms. Emphasis was laid on imparting practical operation experience. The aim was to raise the workers' technical level concerning this work process.

Teachers of short-term training classes are of three kinds--master workers with practical experience, technical personnel with a relative good showing in integrating with workers, and college students learning in workshops. Concerning teaching methods, classroom education is combined with on-the-spot inspection and production practice. For instance, when overall training involved an enlightening talk on 13 work processes including

photographic engraving, oxidation diffusion, etc., teachers guided students through every work process at the workshop with an inspection combined with an introduction of the operation process, machine performance and the problems and causes liable to appear in production. Theoretical teaching was associated with production practice. A short-term class follows the pattern of a "discussion." After the teachers have imparted theoretical knowledge, the students are allowed to put forward problems encountered in production. Teachers and students join in a study and discussion and seek a solution together.

In the light of the production practice of the relevant plant, the teachers of short-term training classes looked up relevant data and books with teaching material prepared about "transistor theory and technology." It was hailed by the students.

Short-term training classes doggedly take line education as the lever and continuously raise students' consciousness in the study of technique. Meanwhile, students are organized to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seek continuous technical improvements." Everyone is made to realize that we cannot stay content with operating skills but must further master objective laws governing production. Only by acting this way can we spur the more rapid development of production.

Initial Results

Students generally have this to say: Training classes run along the above lines let us learn things with understanding in short order and with quick results.

(1) Students' technical level is raised so that their technical backbone role is called into play. Twelve new workers of the No. 201 shift of the No. 2 Workshop participated in training. Back in their shift, they joined other comrades of the shift in continuously improving and rounding out technological processes. Technological processes, quality inspection, production safety, technological sanitation and other systems were established. Productivity was rapidly enhanced in the whole shift.

(2) Enterprise management is strengthened and production expansion stimulated. Backbone of workers of some workshops and shifts and groups were relatively new to professional skills, and encountered certain difficulties in guiding production. After short-term training, they acquired a definite technical knowledge in production. In guiding production, they exercised their right of speech and solved in time problems encountered in production.

(3) A boost is provided for mass technical exchange activities. Back in their production posts, students again launch technical training classes and technical forums of various forms with an eye to the production practice and technical state of the relevant workshops and shifts and groups. A stimulation is given to everyone's efforts in the study of technique.

(4) General designing personnel are trained. Through short-term training, those worker students with a high consciousness and a good foundation have an initial grasp of general designing knowledge. Conditions are provided for their promotion to technical leadership posts.

- By the Corresponding Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Wusih Municipality

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RURAL ECONOMY

All-Round Progress in Rural Economy by East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 21, 1972)

the current eighth issue of the journal "red flag" carried an article by an investigation group of the ministry of agriculture and forestry describing how an east china county has expanded agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries so as to consolidate and develop the sociatist collective economy.

haian county is on a plain in kiangsu province. agricultural development was slow and other rural undertakings were held back because of interference and disruption by liu shao-chi and other swindlers who pushed a revisionist line.

guided by the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round develoament", the cadres and people of the county have made rapid advances in agriculture during the great proletarian cultural revolution. by 1971, the county's total grain output was 70 per cent higher than that before the cultural revolution and averaged 7.5 tons per hectare. cotton output also increased by 70 per cent, averaging 750 kilogrammes per hectare. the number of pigs doubled, the output of silk cocoons multiplied 14 times and the output of aquatic products increased 4.7 times. the peasants used to engage in a dozen undertakings other than farm work, now the items have risen to 60.

following the constant expansion in agricultural and side-line production, the collective economy grew. the county has more farm machines and the income of the commune members increases steadily.

there was a struggle between the two lines in the county around the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the county developed grain production as well as pig-raising, sericulture and other undertakings in 1958 under the guidance of the general line for building socialism. the county's agriculture as a whole was progressing well. grain production and other undertakings were later held back because of interference and disruption by liu shao-chi and other swindlers who pushed a revisionist line.

the cadres and people of haian county later summed up their experience and recognized that grain production and other rural undertakings depended on and promoted one another, and that a diversified economy was an important condition for developing grain production faster and better because they could provide agriculture with fertilizer, funds and farm machinery.

the county has developed many-sided production with emphasis on pig-raising. the hsiangtung brigade of the lifa commune now averages 22.5 head of pigs per hectare, counting both collectively and individually owned pigs. increased pig manure plus water-control works have helped transform the alkali soil and raise farm output.

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grain yield rose to 9.8 tons per hectare and cotton yield one ton in 1971. the county party committee popularized the brigade's experience in cultivating aquatic plants for pig feed, and pig-raising has improved throughout the county.

many brigades planted mulberry trees along the large number of newly excavated irrigation canals and ditches. the kuangming brigade of the nanping commune now has a thriving sericulture thanks to the planting of more than 600,000 mulberry trees in recent years.

extensive use of the county's rich water resources has also added to the income of many communes. the sakang commune has turned five-sixths of its 200 hectares of water surface into fishing grounds. it had a catch of 16 tons in one year.

in addition, the county has developed poultry-raising and the growing of oil-bearing, hemp and other commercial crops.

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IRRIGATION

East China Production Brigade Applies Dialectical Materialism to Find Underground Water

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 21, 1972)

a recent people's daily article by the party branch of a well-known production brigade reports how it has applied dialectical materialism in finding underground water for irrigation in a year of serious drought. the chinchien production brigade in chiangshan county of east china's chekiang province is an unit outstanding for its mass study of chairman mao's philosophic works. entitled "transform 'thing-in-itself' into 'thing-for-us'", the article reads in part as follows:

our production brigade last year sank a seven-metre-deep and 25-metre-long underground well, which is divided into two parts, vertical and horizontal. the successful sinking of this well disproved the allegation that there was no underground water in our brigade.

the well gives only 300 cubic metres of water every day, but the project entailed a struggle between materialism and idealism, between dialectics and metaphysics.

there had been little rain in our locality for six months, starting in mid-june last year. by late august, a nearby reservoir had almost dried up. the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested locating subterranean water. the party branch agreed and mobilized the masses to have a try.

however, some people held that the high terrain and rocky strata showed there was no underground water in our area. otherwise, they argued, our ancestors would have already tapped it.

was this correct? in his philosophical work "materialism and empirio-criticism", lenin pointed out: "the materialist affirms the existence and knowability of things-in-themselves. the agnostic does not even admit the thought of things-in-themselves and insists that we can know nothing certain about them." "each one of us has observed time without number the simple and obvious transformation of the 'thing-in-itself' into phenomenon, into the 'thing-for-us.' it is precisely this transformation that is cognition."

the question of whether there was underground water in our brigade had to be answered by practice. the failure of our ancestors to tap water did not prove its absence. if past generations had known everything, man's knowledge would no longer develop, and society would stop progressing.

we analysed the geological conditions in our brigade. the terrain is indeed high, but in some places it is low. most of our land is of red rock, but some fields and gullies are not. so it might be possible to find underground water. springs have been found in the villages north and south of our brigade where the terrain and soil are similar. why couldn't water be found in our brigade? although we can't see underground water, there must be some sign on the surface, some clue to it. as the peasants are people with the richest practical experience, we mobilized them to find the clue. a member of the tenth production team said there might be underground water in a plot where the soil is always wet in winter and the water in the paddy field is always cold in summer. the mud is deep and duckweed never withers. in dry spells, loaches concentrate there. all this showed that there might be underground water. a spring gushed when we dug four metres deep. the water relieved the dry spell for a hectare of land around. thus we did away with the blind notion that there was no underground water under red rock. our knowledge of the water sources in our brigade took a leap forward.

the next step was to detain underground water and use it to the full. at first we intended to dig an open pond-like well with a diameter of 15 metres. but this would take a lot of land. could water be detained not at the cost of farmland? somebody said: "to sink a well it's necessary to give up land. one hand cannot grab two fish." indeed, there is a contradiction between digging wells and farming. the brigade party branch called on the masses to devise ways and consulted experienced peasants time and again. it decided to build an underground rectangular well instead of an open round one. a ditch, seven metres deep and over one metre wide, was dug in a field and topped with cement, and soil was spread over the cement. a small round well was built at an outlet of the ditch. thus crops might be planted above ground while the underground ditch detained water.

a rather good plan was worked out. this showed us: "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." a correct plan or programme had to be worked out through repeated practice and investigations, but not by the imagining of one's brain.

was our knowledge complete after we worked out the programme for the "underground well"? no. we had to verify the programme in practice. in the light of chairman mao's teaching "generally speaking, whether in the practice of changing nature or of changing society, men's original ideas, theories, plans or programmes are

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seldom realized without any alteration", we constantly checked up and revised our original plan as changes and new problems arose in the course of practice. in this way we improved our original programme and brought our subjective knowledge closer to objective reality.

at first we thought that underground water sprang from one opening. we planned to line the ditch with stones and cement mortar and top it with cement. when we dug five or six metres deep, we found that the underground water sprang from the fissures of basalt rock on both sides of the ditch. if we lined the ditch with stones and cement mortar, the underground water would be blocked and the stone walls would crumble under the water pressure. at first we imagined that lining the walls with cement mortar would make them more durable. as a matter of fact, they would be less durable. through such analysis we changed our original plan and laid the stone walls without cement mortar. thus we ensured the quality of the project while saving material. the amount of stone and cement used was reduced by half.

the digging of this well changed our subjective world and improved our knowledge, in addition to ending our brigade's lack of underground water.

WATER CONTROL

Peking Completes Project to Control Waterlogging

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

work over two winters and springs has completed a project to control waterlogging on peking's southeastern outskirts. peasant builders, cadres, engineers and technicians joined forces in response to chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" the project, started in the winter of 1970, consists mainly of harnessing three tributaries of the northern part of the haiho river system on the north china plain.

now one-fourth of the farmland there, which is low-lying, no longer suffers from waterlogging because it can be both drained and irrigated. unusual heavy rain of 300 to 500 millimetres fell in the upper reaches of one of the three tributaries in a little over 24 hours this summer right after the project was finished. the river flow rose to 600 cubic metres per second at the maximum. the flood-waters were drained promptly without causing damage.

the project included dredging and straightening the water courses, widening and deepening the river-beds and building dykes and sluice-gates. the three tributaries flow through peking's southeastern outskirts. formerly, with the low-lying river banks, high river-beds and narrow water courses, waterlogging often occurred in the wake of heavy rains.

the peasant builders displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in speeding up construction. they came up against the turbulent water when they began to dredge one of the three tributaries. but they fought stubbornly three days running and dug a 21-kilometre-long channel that changed the river course. this ensured the smooth progress of the dredging and saved the state a large sum of money.

the peasant builders, cadres and technicians dug or widened 78 kilometres of river courses, and built 120 kilometres of dykes as well as 200 bridges, sluice-gates, culverts and other facilities.

about ten thousand cadres from various departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army joined the peasant builders. diplomats from albania, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea and the palestine liberation organization and distinguished guests and diplomatic officials from cambodia took part in work at the construction sites. this inspired the enthusiasm of the builders.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk returned here by special train this afternoon after a successful visit to shantung province in east china. they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and premier chou en-lai.

in high spirits, samdech and madame sihanouk alighted from the special train at 4 p.m. in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia. samdech and madame penn nouth, premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee yen chien-ying, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo and comrade teng ying-chao went forward and warmly shook hands with them, and congratulated them on the success of their visit.

accompanied by premier chou en-lai and comrade teng ying-chao respectively, samdech and madame sihanouk drove to the residence of the cambodian head of state.

arriving on the same train were keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince and madame norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy; prince norodom sihamoni; prince norodom norindrapong; madame kou roun, and ambassador and madame ang kim khoan.

present at the railway station were:

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sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; madame keat chhon; madame van piny; and madame sien an; and

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; and comrades lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang chen, han hsu, liang feng and sun hao.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife accompanied the distinguished guests to peking.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and other cambodian guests stopped over in tientsin today, they were met by hsieh hsueh-kung, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, li jung-kuei, sun ching-wen and yen ta-kai, leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin and professor chu hsien-yi.

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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Government Delegation Leaves Luta for Korea

(NCNA-English Luta, Aug. 20, 1972)

the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon led by foreign minister vincent efon wound up its friendly visit to china and left luta in the northeast china province of liaoning by special plane this morning for the democratic people's republic of korea on a friendly visit.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, yang chi, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, cheng teng-chih and tu po, vice-chairmen of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments under the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees.

the cameroon delegation arrived in luta on august 18. that evening, the luta municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. hosts and guests toasted the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and cameroon and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in the past few days, members of the delegation visited a shell carving factory, a glassware factory, the talien locomotive and rolling stock plant and the talien harbour. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and His Party Visit Tomb of Norman Bethune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and his party today visited dr. norman bethune's tomb at shihchiachuang, hopei province, to pay homage to the great internationalist fighter. chang wen-chin, chinese assistant minister of foreign affairs, accompanied them on the 280-kilometre trip.

going with them were canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and his wife, and l. j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group.

dr. norman bethune came from canada to a liberated area of china in 1937. while operating on wounded soldiers at the front of the war of resistance against japanese aggression, dr. bethune cut the middle finger of his left hand with his scalpel and contracted blood poisoning. all emergency measures having failed, he died on november 12, 1939. his spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self is always an example for the chinese people.

when the distinguished guests arrived in shihchiachuang by special train, they were welcomed by ma li, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, chang chih-po, vice-chairman of the shihchiachuang administrative regional revolutionary committee, and chang chien-yao, vice-chairman of the shihchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee.

mitchell sharp laid a wreath before the tomb of norman bethune. on the white ribbons were written: "in honour of a great humanitarian" "from the people of canada" he then stood in silence.

in a speech he made there, he noted that dr. bethune unstintingly served the people and soldiers of china for almost two years. "we are proud of his humanitarian contribution, an example of service and self-sacrifice which can be an inspiration to us as individuals and as nations," he said.

mitchell sharp and other canadian guests then visited the bethune international peace hospital of the chinese people's liberation army. there they went through the exhibition on the deeds of dr. norman bethune and saw the medical apparatus, typewriter and other things dr. bethune used. they also made a round of the hospital's wards.

ma li gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the canadian guests.

also accompanying the canadian guests on the visit were peng hua, director of the information department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol

department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

in the past few days, mitchell sharp and his party visited the great wall, the palace museum and other places of interest in peking and attended a performance of acrobatics.

Peking Reception for Forthcoming Canadian Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening for the forthcoming canadian trade exhibition.

attending were the following canadian friends:

mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs, and members of his party paul st. pierre, bruce howard, a.e. ritchie, j.f. grandy and mrs. grandy, r.j. head and mrs. head, r.v. gorham and d. molgat;

ambassador and mrs. collins and embassy officials; and

l.j. rodger, head, gordon j. stringer, deputy head, and members, of the trade exhibition group; j.j. hunnius, leader of the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation; clifford collier, leader of the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group; and others.

present were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yi-chih, vice-minister of light industry; tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of organizations liu yin, li meng-hua, wang lei, yueh chih-chien and ma chia-chun.

li chuan and l.j. rodger proposed toasts at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests clinked glasses to the success of the exhibition and the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and canada.

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Pai Hsiang-kuo Visits Chinese Exhibition in Canada

(NCNA-English Montreal, Aug. 20, 1972)

chinese foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo and the chinese government trade delegation he leads today visited the chinese paintings, arts and crafts exhibition at the "man and his world" exhibition here.

accompanying the chinese guests on the visit were jean-luc pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce, and his wife; jean drapeau, mayor of montreal; andre ouellet, parliamentary secretary to the minister of health and welfare; and j. filion, president of the board of directors of "man and his world".

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and director of the chinese exhibition chang to rpt chang to also accompanied the chinese minister and his party during the visit.

minister pai hsiang-kuo attended a dinner given this evening in his honour by gerald niding, president of the executive committee of the city of montreal.

present at the dinner were guy st. pierre, minister of industry and commerce of quebec province, andre ouellet, parliamentary secretary to the minister of health and welfare, leading members of "man and his world", and chinese ambassador yao kuang.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

the chinese minister and his party arrived here from ottawa by special plane this morning, accompanied by minister pepin and mrs. pepin and ambassador yao kuang.

yesterday, minister pai hsiang-kuo and his party visited the central experimental farm and greenbelt farm in ottawa. agriculture minister h.a. olson, senator w.c. mcnamara, deputy minister of agriculture s.b. williams and other senior officials of the canadian government accompanied the chinese guests on the tour.

minister pepin entertained the chinese guests at a picnic lunch yesterday afternoon on an outing to the montebello chateau, a scenic spot by the ottawa river some 40 miles north of the canadian capital.

Canadian Trade Exposition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

the canadian trade exposition opened at the peking exhibition centre here today.

attending the grand opening ceremony were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yi-chih, vice-minister of light industry, tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including liu yin, chang wen-chin, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, wang lei, yueh chih-chien, sun so-chang, wu fan-wu, hsiao teh and chu chuan-hsien, as well as over one thousand people in the chinese capital.

present were canadian secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp and members of his party paul st. pierre, bruce howard, a.e. ritchie, j.f. grandy and mrs. grandy, r.j. head and mrs. head, r.v. gorham and d. molgat.

an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and canadian people filled the square in front of the exhibition centre, where the national flags of china and canada fluttered in the breeze.

mitchell sharp presided at the opening ceremony. canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins declared the ceremony open and the band played the national anthems of the two countries.

l.j. rodger, director-general of the exposition, spoke at the ceremony.

he said that the exposition was designed to show a good cross section of canadian economic, industrial and trade capability. "it is designed to show to our chinese friends from all walks of life what canada produces and what canada can export," he added.

rodger said: "we hope and indeed expect it will provide a foundation for the growth and diversification of china-canada trade and will symbolize for both our peoples the friendship that exists between canada and china and which we expect to grow and intensify as contacts, both commercial and cultural, between our two peoples continue to increase."

li chuan, who also spoke on the occasion, said the exposition provided "an opportunity to see with our own eyes the fruits of the canadian people's labour and wisdom". "we are convinced that the exposition will surely make useful contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and to the promotion of friendly relations and bilateral trade between china and canada."

he noted with pleasure the development of the friendly relations between china and canada and their economic and trade relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. this reflected

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"the common desire of the chinese and canadian peoples for the development of their traditional friendship," he stressed. he wished the exposition success.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei cut the ribbon. then, in the company of mitchell sharp, r.e. collins and l.j. rodger, chi peng-fei, li shui-ching and chou hua-min made a round of the exhibition halls.

the canadian trade exposition is the largest canada has ever held abroad. more than 200 canadian companies, trade groups and associations are represented at the exposition which takes up a total exhibition area of 18,000 square metres. among the exhibits are heavy machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, farm machines, forest products, and products of the paper, pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

among the canadian friends present were members of the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation led by j.j. hunnius and the plastic-ice figure skating performance group led by clifford collier, and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries attended the opening ceremony.

prior to the ceremony, a press conference was given by mitchell sharp, r.e. collins and l.j. rodger.

the canadian figure skaters gave their first performance in the theatre of the exhibition centre this afternoon.

l.j. rodger gave a reception in the evening to mark the opening of the exposition. li shui-ching, chou hua-min, wang yi-chih, tang ke, li chuan and chang wen-chin attended. toasts were proposed by mitchell sharp and chou hua-min.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister and Wife Meet and Fete Ethiopian Princess Mariam and Her Husband

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao today met and gave a dinner in honour of princess mariam sena-aser wossen of ethiopia and her husband mr. lij seifu zewde, responsible person of the international department of eithiopia air line. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hsiao feng-pu, li chuan-chung and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned. ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife were present.

the distinguished guests arrived in china for a visit on august 18.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo and Liao Cheng-chih Meet and Fete Kenzo Nakajima and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and gave a dinner in honour of kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima; and bon shiraishi, torao miyagawa and masao shimizu, permanent directors, and norio shirato, secretary-general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association. they had a friendly conversation.

chou en-lai, kuo mo-jo and liao cheng-chih this afternoon met atsushi goto, leader of the japanese junior table tennis delegation and vice-president of the japan table tennis association, and his wife kazuko goto in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasions were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including yang chi, wang yeh-chiu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, yu li-chun, ching pu-chun, li fu-teh, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, shan ta-chi, wang ting-fang, wang yin, li chih-chieh and chang ho-ping.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Fete Hideji Kawasaki and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih gave a banquet this evening in honour of hideji kawasaki, liberal democratic diet member of japan, tomonaru okubo, permanent director of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and shunichi kitamori, hideji kawasaki's secretary. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation during the banquet.

present were chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua, leading members of departments concerned.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Two Japanese Air Line Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa around noon today. he gave a banquet in their honour.

the meeting and banquet were permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, han hsing-hua, wang ping-yu, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng and shan ta-chi.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting japanese junior table tennis delegation. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the japanese and chinese junior table tennis teams.

watching the matches were:

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung,

leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of various organizations yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, chuang tse-tung and ching pu-chun;

atsushi goto, leader of the japanese junior table tennis delegation, and his wife kazuko goto; takashi nomura, deputy leader, and masao shimizu, adviser, of the delegation; and nobutaro isaka, deputy leader of the visiting group of the japan table tennis association; and

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima; torao miyagawa, permanent director, and norio shirato, secretary-general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and members of the visiting group of the japan table tennis association.

the stadium was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. chinese and japanese table tennis coaches and players entered the hall to the warm applause of the more than 18,000 spectators. players of the two sides exchanged souvenirs.

the players had two matches each in men's and women's singles and two matches each in the men's and women's team events.

the visiting team and the chinese team each won one match in the men's singles. in the women's singles, the chinese team took both matches 2:0.

in the men's team events, the chinese team won 5:1 in group a and lost to the japanese team 3:5 in group b. in the women's team events, which were played in accordance with the rules for the men's team event, the chinese team won in both groups. the results were 5:0 and 5:2 respectively.

in the contests, the junior players of both countries put up a spirited fight and displayed their fortes. the matches enabled them to learn from each other and helped promote friendship and raise the level of play. their performance drew warm applause from the spectators.

after the matches, liao cheng-chih, wang meng and chao cheng-hung, and atsushi goto and his wife kazuko goto, and kenzo nakajima and his wife kyoko nakajima walked into the playing arena. they shook hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken with them.

the friendly matches were broadcast and televised live.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation Leaves Nouakchott for Home

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 20, 1972)

the chinese public health and friendship delegation led by chu chao left here for home by air on august 18 after concluding its friendly visit to mauritania.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were mme. sall nee tokossel sy, secretary general of the mauritanian ministry of health and social affairs, and moulaye abdel moumine, director of the public health department of the ministry.

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu and head of the chinese medical team working in the country chao kuo-tung were also on hand.

on august 17, mauritanian minister of external affairs hamdi ould mouknass and minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah received the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the delegation.

on the same day, minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah and his wife gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

present at the banquet were abdoul aziz sall, secretary for information and organization and responsible member of the permanent bureau of the people's party of mauritania, hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, diop mamadou amadou, minister of rural development, mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association, and other prominent figures of various circles in the capital.

chinese ambassador feng yu-chiu and his wife and head of the chinese medical team chao kuo-tung were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese delegation arrived here on august 3. during their stay in the country, the delegation visited the capital and other cities and inspected medical and health facilities. they were warmly welcomed by government officials and the people wherever they went.

Nouakchott Reception Marks Anniversary of Mauritania-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 20, 1972)

president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould segane gave a reception at the "home of the youth" here on august 17 to mark the first anniversary of the founding of the mauritania-china friendship association.

about one hundred people were present at the reception including abdoul aziz sall, secretary for information and organization and responsible member of the permanent bureau of the people's party of mauritania, hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, diop mamadou amadou, minister of rural development, ahmed ould abadallah, minister of commerce and transports, abdallahi ould bah, minister of health and social affairs, members of the mauritania-china friendship association and prominent figures of various circles in the capital.

also present were chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu, the visiting chinese public health and friendship delegation as well as representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel and of the chinese medical team in mauritania.

speaking at the reception, president segane and ambassador feng yu-chiu praised the profound friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. segane said, "we are proud of the brilliant victories won by the great and valiant chinese people and regard the victories as our own." he stressed that the cooperation between the two countries is timely, fruitful and selfless.

after warmly greeting the first anniversary of the mauritania-china friendship association, ambassador feng yu-chiu said, "we are happy to see the tremendous success achieved by the mauritanian government in building its own country, in the just struggle for african unity and in international affairs." he pointed out that the friendly relations between china and mauritania in the political, economic and cultural domains are developing. "the chinese government and people feel very proud and honoured to have the mauritanian government and people as their friends," he said.

a film soiree was jointly held by the chinese embassy and the mauritania-china friendship association on august 18 to mark the occasion. it was attended by about 700 people.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese PLA Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

a women's basketball delegation of the chinese people's liberation army left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the delegation is yu wen-huai and deputy leader is tsai chi-chien.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, kan mai, liu yung-shou and hsiao mai-ping, as well as p.l.a. sportsmen.

present were sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and captain mun song taik, deputy military attache, of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Yemen Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 21, 1972)

tsui chien, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), yesterday presented his credentials to salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the p.d.r.y.

chairman robaya had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador tsui chien after the ceremony.

present on the occasion were mohammed saleh al aulaqi, foreign minister of the p.d.r.y., zaid suleiman, director of the presidential council's office, saeed saleh, deputy chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

counsellor wang hao and military attache sun jen-lun of the chinese embassy were also present.

tsui chien arrived here on august 13. on august 17, premier ali nasser of the p.d.r.y. received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet to Welcome Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation

(HCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1972)

foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania, and the tanzanian goodwill delegation he is leading.

among the guests were lt. col. hafidh suleiman, deputy leader of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and member of the zanzibar revolution council; mrs. malecela; members of the delegation; and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy and other tanzanian friends in peking.

among those present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

present were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang chieh, minister of communications, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, wang chih-fan, hsu han-ping, wang hao, han hsu, cheng fei, wen yeh-chan and wang yueh-hsi.

the national flags of tanzania and china hung at the banquet hall.

chi peng-fei and j.s. malecela spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and tanzania.

chi peng-fei in his speech said: "tanzania is a country with a glorious tradition of waging struggles against imperialism and colonialism, and the tanzanian people are an industrious and valiant people. since independence, the tanzanian people, under the leadership of president nyerere, have waged unremitting struggles against aggression, interference and subversion by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their agents and triumphantly safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty. guided by the spirit of the arusha declaration, the tanzanian people are vigorously advancing with big strides on the road of independence and self-reliance in developing national economy and culture. tanzania is a bright banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism flying in africa. in international affairs, it defies brute force, is brave in upholding justice, actively supports the african national liberation movements and has made continuous positive contributions to the promotion of the african people's

cause of unity against imperialism, thus winning the praise and admiration of the afro-asian people and the people of the whole world."

he pointed out: "since world war ii tremendous and profound changes have taken place in the look of the african continent, which has become an outpost of the struggle against colonialism and racism. at present, the great african people are carrying on dauntless struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to win and safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. the armed struggle of the peoples of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) against the portuguese colonialist rule, the struggle of the peoples of azania, zimbabwe and zambia against the white racist regimes, and the struggle of the people of spanish sahara and other colonies for national independence are all developing in depth. the african states that have already won independence are scoring continuous new victories in their struggle against foreign aggression and subversion and big-power hegemony. the african countries that persist in opposing imperialism and colonialism have become an important force of the third world and are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs." he said: "we are convinced that the awakened african people will surely be able with their own hands to uproot the evils of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism and win the complete liberation of the whole african continent."

chi peng-fei stated that the african people are reliable friends of the chinese people, and the friendly relations between china and africa are increasing daily. "the chinese government is determined to establish and develop friendly relations with all the independent african countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and will stand unswervingly on the side of the peoples of the southern african countries who are fighting for independence and liberation until they win complete victory in their struggle. we believe that the further strengthening and development of the relations between china and african countries not only accord with the aspirations and interests of the chinese and african peoples, but also will conduce to the strengthening of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism and the common cause of the countries of the third world of opposing the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers," he stated.

chi peng-fei said: "china and tanzania are friendly countries and comrades-in-arms on the same front. our two peoples have always united with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are a fine example of international relations of a new type. we are sure that the present friendly visit to china by his excellency minister malecela at the head of the tanzanian goodwill delegation will certainly further enhance the militant friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two governments."

in his speech, john s. malecela said: "there is a wind of revolution in africa that is blowing hard against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism out of our continent, but at the same time it is a revolutionary wind that aims at bringing the revolutionary forces of

the world together. this spirit was very well reflected in the successful meeting of the o.a.u. in rabat and the common stand taken by africa at the non-aligned in georgetown, guyana."

he pointed out: "africa will be liberated by the african themselves. but in order to liberate africa we still need the help of the revolutionary people of china and other revolutionary people of the world who cherish freedom and independence like we do." "the people of africa will not be satisfied with sham independence of a flag and a national anthem. they want true independence. independence that would allow them full control over their natural resources which up to now have been exploited not for our benefits but largely for the benefit of some neo-colonial powers in europe."

he said: "that is why today in africa there is another kind of revolution, a revolution against exploitation, and aims at full control of our resources. in following this correct line the people of tanzania proclaimed the 'arusha declaration.' under this declaration it is our intention to develop the resources of tanzania for the benefit of our people, and in doing so we also believe in self reliance because tanzania can only be developed by the hard work of the tanzanians themselves."

dwelling on the international situation, john s. malecela said: "tanzania will always continue to fight on the side of the oppressed. that is why our support of the o.a.u. and the liberation of africa has always been made very clear. in supporting the oppressed tanzania will always be prepared to pay any price that may be demanded of us. and above everything else in this struggle we will not mind whom we offend because our stand is correct and just. already we are experiencing the imperialist manoeuvres of subversion and even at times actual physical aggression by portugal. but i want to assure you mr. minister we will never recapitulate. on the contrary all these acts of aggression by imperialists only serve to strengthen the determination of our people and indeed of africa to liberate our continent."

he continued: "tanzania strongly believes in the o.a.u. for we feel that the strengthening of o.a.u. is in itself the reduction of big power hegemony in our continent."

he said: "tanzania completely rejects the notion that the fate of the world be left to the superpowers. while we welcome any movement towards detente we at the same time refuse to be simply spectators in matters concerning world peace. the peace of the world is a matter of concern for all of us." "my country has appreciated the big development made by the chinese people which so far has helped to reduce big power monopoly in the world," he added.

turning to the middle east and indochinese questions, john s. malecela said that tanzania is full on the side of the arab people. it believes that there will never be true peace in the middle east until the rights of the palestinian people are restored and israel has withdrawn from all occupied arab territories. tanzania condemns very strongly american intervention in viet nam. the solution of the vietnamese question lies in letting the vietnamese themselves solve their own problems.

tanzania calls for the withdrawal of all american forces from viet nam.

he said: "in laos, in cambodia our attitude is the same, america must leave the people of indo-china alone to solve their own problems. i want at this juncture to congratulate the provisional revolutionary government of south viet nam and the government of h.e. prince sihanouk for their admission into the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in guyana."

john s. malecela spoke highly of the friendship between the people of tanzania and china. he said: the very good relations existing between our two peoples "has now reached a stage where it can be termed as 'brotherly relations existing between our peoples and our two countries'."

the two speeches were warmly applauded. they were followed by the playing of the national anthems of tanzania and china.

Peking Soiree for Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

the tanzanian goodwill delegation with john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs, as its leader and lt. col. hafidh suleiman, member of the zanzibar revolution council, as its deputy leader today attended a soiree at which the peking opera troupe of peking presented the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang".

present on the occasion were mrs. malecela, officials of the tanzanian embassy and tanzanian friends in peking.

with the guests were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned wang chih-fan, hsu nan-ping, wang hao, wen yeh-chan and kao chien-chung.

accompanied by kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, minister and mrs. malecela, lt. col. suleiman and other distinguished tanzanian guests this morning visited the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking and received a warm welcome from the commune members.

the guests, accompanied by leading members of the commune revolutionary committee, inspected a duck farm, a milch cow farm and rice fields and visited families of commune members.

yesterday afternoon, mrs. malecela, accompanied by mrs. chi peng-fei, went to see the palace museum and the exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi, Peng Shao-hui, Ho Ying Meet Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met the tanzanian goodwill delegation with john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania, as its leader and lieutenant colonel hafidh suleiman, member of the zanzibar revolution council, as its deputy leader. mrs. malecela was present.

present at the meeting were members of the tanzanian goodwill delegation r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china; waziri juma, tanganyika african national union political commissar for tanzania-zambia railway authority; major g. mang'enya of the tanzania people's defence forces; m.a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy in peking; b.k. muganda, first secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; and major t.a.m. simba, military attache of the tanzanian embassy in peking. mrs. wambura and embassy members were also present.

premier chou en-lai and others had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister malecela, lt. col. suleiman and ambassador wambura.

taking part in the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned hsu han-ping, wang hao, wen yeh-chan, kao chien-chung, chu chi-chen, chi chao-chu, ma chieh-hsien, chen pan-nien, wang hsiu-ying and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

li chiang-fen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of zambia, left peking by air for his post today.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru, Chile, Ecuador Issue Joint Communique on Sea Right

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 19, 1972)

a joint communique reaffirming the principled position of peru, chile and ecuador in defence of their sovereign rights over territorial waters as expounded in their "declaration of santiago" 20 years ago, was issued simultaneously yesterday by the governments of the three countries in their respective capitals.

the communique said that the governments of chile, ecuador and peru, by virtue of the "declaration of santiago", "declared as the norm of their international maritime policy the exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction of each of these countries over the sea adjacent to their respective coasts up to the limit of 200 nautical miles, which at the same time include exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction over the floor and sub-soil of the said sea".

the three governments reaffirm the principles and objectives of this historic decision which recognizes entire disposal by the coastal states of their marine resources for promoting development and the well-being of their peoples.

they reiterate "their unshakeable will to maintain their closest collaboration for safeguarding their maritime rights and for an international law which ensures the use and exploitation of the various zones of the ocean space as a means of achieving greater prosperity and equity among the nations."

CHINA AND US

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Chou Pei-yuan Meets Delegation of Teachers and Students of US University

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of teachers and students of university of california at santa cruz of the united states.

leader of the delegation is bernard a. pathe and deputy leaders are freya a. horne and curtis j. eberhard.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan, liu ju-kun, chang yao-min and tsou jung-chin.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 17.

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